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# A Tale, Edited Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 33.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., THURSDAY AUGUST 9, 1855.

Whole No. 974

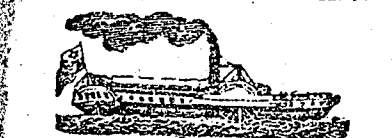
EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-  
earages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
foregoing rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

**Fare Reduced!**  
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New  
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



**United States Mail Line.**  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
NASHVILLE, M. BECK,  
500 Tons. Commander.  
MARION, W. FOSTER,  
200 Tons. Commander.  
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER,  
200 Tons. Commander.  
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,  
300 Tons. Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every  
Wednesday and Saturday, af-  
ternoon, after the arrival of the  
Carr from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built express-  
ly for the line, and for safety, comfort,  
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.  
Tables supplied with every luxury.  
Attentive and courteous commanders,  
will ensure Travellers of this Line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommoda-  
tions, apply to  
**HENRY MISSROON,**  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20.00.  
Steorage, \$5.00.  
November 7, 1854.

**FEVER & AGUE**  
OR  
**CHILLS AND FEVER.**  
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL  
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-  
parations of all kinds now scat-  
tered throughout the country, every  
one knows that of them all, not  
one in ten is worth anything.—  
Knowing this to be the fact, we  
hesitate somewhat in introducing  
Champion's Pills to the Public.—  
But that which is deserving patron-  
age should receive it, and we thus  
introduce to your attention the  
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,  
which we do think worthy of pub-  
lic favor. They have now been  
before the people of the South and  
West for sixteen years, and we do  
not know of a single instance where  
they have failed to effect a standing  
cure when taken in sufficient quan-  
tity and according to the direc-  
tions.

They also stand unrivalled in  
other fevers originating in the same  
causes, and are perfectly safe being  
entirely vegetable.

**Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills**  
as a Cathartic and general Physic,  
stand without a superior, acting by  
their different components upon the  
Stomach, Liver, Bowels and  
Blood, and are especially beneficial  
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,  
Habitual Costiveness, Sick Head-  
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-  
gether with all that class diseases.  
Also entirely, purely and positively  
vegetable.

**SOLD BY**  
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,  
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,  
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,  
Cunningham and Clark,  
Caloma,  
and by agents at Gaylesville,  
Turkey Town Dublin, and other  
places.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,  
Belleville, Ill.  
Haviland Hargal & Co. and Cohen  
and Co., Charleston.  
Mayland, Risley and company,  
Augusta.  
Johs Wright and company, New  
Orleans.  
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-  
ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855.—6m.

**DIRECT IMPORTATION.**  
**Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Foreign and Domestic**  
**Dry Goods,**  
37, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

**JACKSONVILLE**  
**CHEAP STORE.**  
STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the  
Latest and most Fashionable  
Styles of

**Spring & Summer**  
**GOODS,**

Comprising every article neces-  
sary for Ladies' wear—Barages,  
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,  
of all kinds. A select stock of  
READY MADE CLOTHING,  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice  
selection of WATCHES and fine  
JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance  
of

**GROCERIES,**

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,  
Fish, and every thing that can be  
called for in that line; all offered  
at prices as low as can be bought  
elsewhere. You will find it your  
interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

**EUGENE LEHARDY,**  
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL  
**ENGINEER.**  
Surveyor & Architect.  
POST OFFICE, BOX 23, & A.

**\$20,000**

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty  
Thousand Dollars worth of land  
warrants for which liberal cash  
prices will be paid. I can be found  
at all times at the counting room of  
Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-  
sonville Benton County Ala.

DANIEL T. RYAN.

June 26, 1855.—3m.

**Notice to Capitalists.**

**Cotton Factory**  
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a  
Factory of 1,000 Spindles, all in  
good order and of the very best  
construction. Said Machinery be-  
ing thrown out to give place to a  
Gin Manufactory, which the pro-  
prietor thought more profitable in  
this section of country. There is  
no doubt in the mind of the sub-  
scriber, but that the cotton Manu-  
facturing business would pay well  
in Alabama or Mississippi, and he  
is willing to hold an interest, if the  
right kind of money can be got  
up. For further particulars, ad-  
dress me at Rock Mills, Hancock  
Co., Georgia.

W. J. WILSON.

June 5, 1855.—2m inoo.

**10,000 Acres**

Of Land Warrants wanted by the  
undersigned, for which a fair price  
in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

June 26, 1855.—1f.

**JOHN H. WRIGHT,**

Attorney at Law,

AND

**SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,**

Jacksonville, Ala.

WILL promptly attend to all busi-  
ness entrusted to him, in this, and  
adjointing counties.

March 7, 1854.—y.

**JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. FITZGER,**

**STANFORD & FITZGER,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**GROCERS,**

And General Dealers in

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;**

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

HALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

ROME, GEORGIA.

\* All kinds of Country Produce,

Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., } Charleston.

O. J. Chaffee, } Augusta.

Hand & Williams, } Augusta.

J. & S. Dones & Co., } Augusta.

May 29, 1855.—y.

**The Practice of Medicine,**

In its Various Departments,

BY

**DR. W. W. ANDERSON,**

In Benton County, 7 miles east of  
Arbacochee, Randolph Co., Ala.  
May 1, 1855.—1y.

**Turley, Davis & Ramsey,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all  
business committed to their  
charge in the counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-  
ladesha and Randolph.

**ADDRESS.**  
M. J. TURLEY, } Jacksonville, Ala.,  
W. P. DAVIS, }  
J. W. RAMSEY, } Centre, Ala.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**POETRY.**  
**THE RUINED HUSBAND.**

I've been thinking on the night, Mary,  
The night of grief and shame,  
When, with drunken ravings on my lips,  
To thee I homeward came;  
Oh! the tear was in your earnest eye,  
And your bosom wildly heaved,  
Yet, a smile of love was on your cheek,  
Though your heart was sorely grieved.

Oh! my words were harsh to thee, Mary,  
For the wine cup made me wild;  
I hid you when your eyes were sad,  
And I cursed you when you smiled!  
God knows, I loved thee even then;  
But the fire was in my brain,  
And the curse of drink was in my heart,  
To make my love a bane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary,  
But a short time back in life,  
When I looked upon your sunny face  
And proudly called you wife;  
'Twas pleasant, too, when mother came  
Into our cottage door,  
But that mother's heart with thine Mary,  
Can but my fate deplore.

Oh! the hand of the just God, Mary,  
Will fall with crushing weight  
On the wretch who brought his reckless  
life  
To this untimely fate;  
He knows, too, of the broken heart  
I bear within my breast,  
And the heavy load of vain remorse  
That will not let me rest.

**"HE WILL NOT WOO AGAIN."**

'Twas but a word—a careless word,  
In pride and passion spoken,  
But with that word the charm that bound  
Two loving hearts was broken.  
The hasty wrath has passed away,  
But bitter words remain;  
In vain she looks with tender glance,  
He will not woo again.

No other love may light her path,  
No other move his heart;  
Yet changing seasons come and go,  
And find them still apart.  
Her once bright cheek is paler now,  
His bears a trace of pain,  
Their days are weary, sad, and yet  
He will not woo again.

They meet as strangers, calm and cold,  
And calmly, coldly part,  
And none may guess that tranquil mien  
Conceals a wounded heart.  
To him the world hath lost its light,  
For her all joys are vain,  
Nor hope nor memory bring relief,  
He will not woo again.

Alas! that love, long tried and warm,  
Should wither in an hour;  
Alas! that pride, o'er human hearts  
Should wield such fearful power.  
Oh! weep then not for those who die,  
For them all tears are vain;  
But weep o'er living hearts grown cold,  
Who ne'er can love again.

**The Marriage Crucible.**

Those of our readers who have ever  
seen acted or have read that beautiful  
modern drama of Sir Edward Lytton  
Bulwer, "The Lady of Lyons," need  
look no further than the following sketch  
for its foundation:  
I was born in one of those little ham-  
lets situated in the neighborhood of  
Montmartre, in the south of France.—  
My father had made many a fruitless ef-  
fort to raise himself above indigence.—  
His last resource in his old age arose from  
the exercise of a talent which he had  
acquired in his youth, that of bellows  
mending. This, too was the humble  
profession which I was destined to fol-  
low. Being endowed by nature with  
quick and lively faculties, both of mind  
and body, I soon grew skillful in my  
trade, and having an ambitious spirit, set  
off for Lyons, to prosecute my calling  
there. I was so far successful, that I  
became a great favorite with the cham-  
bermaids, who were my chief employers,  
and whom my good looks, and youth  
interested in my favor.

One evening, however, as I was re-  
turning home, after my day's round, I  
was accosted by four well-dressed young  
men, who threw out a few pleasant  
words on my profession, which I answered in  
a style of good humored raillery that  
seemed to surprise and pleased them.—  
I saw them look significantly at one an-  
other, and heard one of them say, "This  
is our man." The words alarmed me,  
but my fears were speedily expelled.—  
"Rouperon," said one, "you shall sup  
with us. We have a scheme which may  
do you good. If you do not agree to it  
we shall not harm you, but only ask  
you to keep our secret. Do not be afraid  
but come with us." Seeing all of them  
to be gentle in appearance, I did not  
hesitate to accept their offer. They  
conducted me through several cross-  
streets, and at last entered a handsome  
house, in an apartment of which we  
found six other young men, who ap-  
peared to have been waiting impatiently  
for my conductors. A few explanat-  
ory words passed respecting me, and a  
short afterward we set down to supper.  
Being young, thoughtless, and light-  
hearted, I gave way to the enjoyment  
of the hour, and vented a succession of  
pleasantness which seemed highly to  
please my chance companions. But  
they all grew silent and thoughtful ere  
long, and finally one of them addressed  
me thus:

"The ten persons whom you see be-  
fore you," said he, "are all engravers and  
citizens of Lyons. We are all in good  
circumstances, and a very handsome  
living by our occupation. We are all  
attached to one another, and formed a  
happy society, till love stepped in to  
disturb us. In the street of St. Domin-  
is there lives a picture merchant, a man  
of respectable station, but otherwise an  
ordinary personage. He has, however,  
a daughter, a creature possessed of every  
accomplishment, and endowed with  
every grace, but all whose amiable  
qualities are shaded by one defect,  
pride. As an example of the way in  
which this feeling has led her to treat  
others, I will own that I myself paid my  
address to her, and was approved of by  
her father, as one by birth and cir-  
cumstances much their superior. But  
what was the answer which the insolent  
girl herself gave to my suit? "Do you  
think, sir, that a young woman like me  
was born for nothing better than to be  
the wife of an engraver?"

"Her great charms and her pride have  
been equally felt by us all," continued the  
speaker, "and we hold that she has  
cast a slur both on us and our profes-  
sion. We, therefore have resolved to  
show this disdainful girl, that she has  
not indeed been born to the honor of  
being the wife of an engraver. Now,  
will you, (addressing me) venture to be-  
come the husband of a charming wo-  
man, who to attain perfection, wants only  
to have her pride mortified and her  
vanity punished?" Yes answered I,  
spurred on by the excitement of the mo-  
ment: "I comprehend what you would  
have me do, and I will fulfill it in such  
a manner that you shall have no reason  
to blush for your pupil."

The three months that followed this  
strange scene were wholly occupied with  
preparations for the part I was to per-  
form. Preserving the strictest possible  
secrecy, my confederates did their best  
to transform me from a plain bellows-  
mender into a fine gentleman. Bathing,  
hair dressers, &c., brought my person to  
a fitting degree of refinement, while  
every day one or the other of the en-  
gravers devoted himself to the task of  
teaching me music, drawing, and other  
accomplishments; and nature had fur-  
nished me with a disposition to study,  
and a memory so retentive that my  
friends were astonished at the progress  
of their disciple. Thoughtless of all else  
I felt the deepest delight in acquiring  
these new rudiments of education. But  
the time came when I was to be made  
sensible, for the first time, of the nature  
of the task I had entered upon. The  
confederates, at length, thought me per-  
fect, and in the character of the rich Mar-  
quis de Rouperon, proprietor of a large  
estate in Dauphiny, I was installed in  
the first hotel in Lyons. It was under  
this title that I presented myself to the  
picture-dealer in St. Dominie street. I  
made a few purchases from him, and  
seemed anxious to purchase more. At  
length, intercourse of this kind, he  
sent me word one morning, that he had  
just received a superb collection of en-  
gravings from Rome, and begged me to  
call and see them. I did so, and was  
received by him, but by Aurora.

This was the first sight I had got of that  
lovely girl, and for the first time in my  
life, my young and palpitating heart  
felt the power of beauty. A new world  
unfolded itself before my eyes; I soon  
forgot my borrowed part; one sentiment  
absorbed my soul, one idea enlained  
my faculties. The fair Aurora perceived  
my triumph, and seemed to listen  
with complacency to the incoherent ex-  
pressions of passion which escaped my  
lips. That interview fixed my destiny  
forever! The intoxication of enjoying  
her presence hurried me on, blind to ev-  
ery thing else. For several months I  
saw her every day, and enjoyed a state  
of happiness only dimmed by the self-  
consciousness of regularly meeting  
my employers, who furnished me with  
money jewels, everything I could require.  
At length Aurora's father gave a little  
fete in the country, of which I was a  
favorite. A moment occurred, in  
which, thoughtless of all but my love,  
I threw myself a suitor at her feet. She  
heard me with modest dignity, while a  
tear of joy, which dimmed for a moment  
her fine eyes, convinced me that pride  
was not the only emotion which agitated  
her heart.—yes I discovered that I  
was beloved!

I was an impostor, but heaven is my  
witness I deceived her without remorse.  
In her presence I remembered nothing  
but herself; but in this stillness of soli-  
tude, sophistry and passion disappeared,  
leaving a dreadful perspective before me.  
When I associated the idea of Aurora  
with the miserable fate which was soon  
to fall upon her—when I figured to my-  
self her delicate hands employed in pre-  
paring the coarsest nourishment—I  
shrank back with horror, or started up  
covered with a cold perspiration. But  
self-love would come to my aid, and I  
thought, if she truly loved me, she might  
yet be happy. I would devote my life,  
I swore, to the task of strewn flowers  
along her path. But all my hopes, all  
my fears, cannot be told. Suffice it to  
say that the father believed me when I  
represented my estate as being in Dau-  
phiny, a distant province. I would not  
allow a farthing of Aurora's portion to  
be settled otherwise than on herself.—  
So there was one baseness of which I  
was not guilty.

We were married. At the alter, a  
shivering ran through all my veins a gen-  
eral trepidation seized my whole frame,  
and I should infallibly have sunk to the  
earth in a flood of tears, had not some-  
one come to my rescue. The silly crowd  
around mistook the last cry of expiring  
virtue for an excess of sensibility!

A fortnight after the marriage, as had  
been arranged by my employers, at  
whose mercy I was, I started for Mon-  
tmartre, my unfortunate bride believing,  
that we were going to a far-distant  
place. Several of the engravers were  
themselves our attendants, disguised and  
acting as courtiers to our magnificent  
equipages. The awful moment of ex-  
posure arrived; and when it did come,  
it proved more terrible than ever I had  
anticipated. The engravers made the  
carriage be drawn up before a mean and  
miserable cottage; at the door of which  
sat my humble, but venerable father.—  
Now came the awful disclosure. The  
poor deceived, and surprised Aurora was  
handed out. The engravers came up;  
they pulled off their disguise; and he  
whom Aurora had so pointedly refused  
exclaimed to her. "No madam, no:  
you have not been born or brought up  
to marry an engraver; such a lot would  
have done too much honor to you. A  
bellows-mender is worthy of you, and  
such is he whom you have made your  
husband!" Trembling and boiling with  
rage, I would have replied, but the en-  
gravers entered the coach, and like the  
shifting of a scene in the theatre, all our  
grandeur disappeared with them!

Poor Aurora scarcely heard what had  
been said. The truth had flashed upon  
her, and she sank back in a swoon.—  
Recollect that I had now acquired a con-  
siderable share of sensibility and deli-  
cacy from my life. At that cruel moment  
I trembled alike at the thought of losing  
the woman I adored, and seeing her re-  
stored to life. I lavished on her the  
most tender cares, yet almost wished  
that those cares might be unavailing.—  
She recovered at length her senses, but  
that moment her frenzied eye met mine,  
"Monster!" she exclaimed and was a-  
gain insensible. I profited by her con-  
dition to remove her from sight of those  
who had gathered around, and to place  
her on a humble straw couch. Here I  
remained beside her till she opened her  
eyes; mine shrunk from her glance.—  
The first use she made of speech was to  
interrupt the broken exclamations of  
love, shame and remorse, which fell  
from my lips, and to beg to be left alone  
for a time. The niece of the curate of  
the parish however, who chanced to be  
present, remained beside her, and the poor  
young victim of my villainy, for she was  
but eighteen, seemed glad of her atten-  
tion.

Now shall I describe the horrible  
night which I then passed? It was not  
on my own account that I suffered fear-  
fully. She alone was in my thoughts. I  
dreaded above all, for my love was still  
predominant, to see that heart alienated  
whose tenderness was necessary to my  
existence, to read coldness on that eye  
on whose look my peace depended.—  
But could it be otherwise? Had I not  
basely, vilely darkened all the prospects  
of her life, and overwhelmed her with  
intolerable shame and anguish? That  
night was a punishment which would  
almost have wiped out any lesser sin.—  
Frequently, it may be believed, I sent  
to know how Aurora was. She was  
calm, they told me; and indeed, to my  
surprise, she entered in the morning  
the room where I was. She was pale,  
but collected. I fell before her on the  
ground, and spoke not. "You have de-  
ceived me," said she, "it is on your face  
conduet that my forgiveness must  
depend. Do not take advantage of the  
authority you have usurped. The  
niece of the curate has offered me an  
asylum. There I will remain till this  
matter can be thought of calmly."

Alas! these were soothing but deceit-  
ful words! Within a day or two after  
the event, the interval of which I spent  
in forming wild hopes for the future.—  
I received at once two letters. The first  
was from the engravers, the cause of my  
exaltation and fall. They wrote to me  
that my acquaintance had begun in the  
execution of their plot; that they had  
originally subscribed a certain sum for  
the execution of their plot; and that they  
would supply me with money and every-  
thing necessary for entering into some  
business, and ensuring the creditable  
support of myself and Aurora. The other  
letter was from Aurora. "Some re-  
mains of pity," she said, "which I feel  
for you notwithstanding your conduct,  
induce me to inform you that I am in  
Lyons. It is my intention to enter a  
convent, which will rid me of your pres-  
ence; but you will do well to hold  
yourself in readiness to appear before  
every tribunal in France, till I have found  
one which will do me justice, and break  
the chain in which you have bound  
your victim."

This letter threw me into despair. I  
hurried to the curate's but could learn  
nothing of Aurora's retreat, although I  
became assured that the curate and his  
niece despising my condition had been  
the urgent advisers of the step Aurora  
had taken. I then hastened to Lyons,  
where the affair had now created a scare,  
and saw only the engravers, who, not-  
withstanding the base plot which they  
had hatched me effected, were men not  
of ungenerous dispositions. As they  
had driven me out of my former means  
of livelihood conceived myself at liberty  
to accept a sum which they offered me  
to enter into trade with them. They ad-  
vised me how to dispose of it at once, and  
I laid it out in a way which speedily and  
without trouble to me, augmented it  
greatly. Meanwhile, the father Aurora  
had made every preparation for annull-

ing the marriage. This could only be  
done by publicly detailing the treachery  
which had been practiced. Never, per-  
haps, was a court house more crowded  
than that of Lyons on the day on which  
the case was heard. Aurora, herself ap-  
peared and riveted the eyes of all pres-  
ent, not to speak of my own. Unknown  
and unseen, I shrunk into a corner like  
a guilty thing. The counsel for Aurora  
stated the case, and pleaded the victim's  
cause with so much eloquence as to  
draw tears from many eyes. No coun-  
sel arose for me, and Aurora, who mere-  
ly sought a divorce without desiring to  
inflict that punishment which she might  
easily have brought down on the offend-  
ers, would at once have gained her suit,  
had not one arisen to speak for me. It  
was one of the engravers, the one who  
had been refused, as mentioned, by Au-  
rora. He made a brief pleading for her,  
he praised my character, he showed and  
confessed how I had been tempted, and  
how I fell. At last he concluded by ad-  
dressing Aurora. "Yes, madam," said he,  
"the laws may declare that you are  
not his wife, but you have been the wife  
of his bosom. The contract may be an-  
nulled, and no stain may rest upon you.  
But a stain may be cast on another.—  
Can you, will you throw the blot of il-  
legitimacy upon one even more innocent  
than yourself?" The appeal was un-  
derstood, and was not made in vain.—  
The trembling Aurora exclaimed. "No,  
no!" and the tears fell fast as she spoke.

The marriage was not annulled.—Was  
no longer sought to be annulled. But  
while the contract (which I had signed  
with my own name, believed by them  
to be the family name of the Marquis de  
Rouperon) was declared valid, it was al-  
so determined that Aurora should re-  
main unmolested by the adventurer  
who had so far deceived her. Every le-  
gal precaution was taken that I should  
have no control over her or her affairs.  
After this event I did not remain long  
in Lyons, where I heard my name  
branded every where with infamy.—  
Master, by the means I have related,  
of a considerable sum, I went to Paris  
where I assumed a foreign name. I en-  
tered into business, and more to drown  
remembrance than from any other  
cause, pursued it with ardor which few  
have evinced in the like circumstances.  
The wildest speculations were those  
which attracted the most, and fortune  
favored me in a most remarkable way.  
I became the head of a flourishing com-  
mercial house, and ere five years had  
passed away, had amassed considerable  
wealth. At times, however, my mem-  
ory of my wife, threw me into fits of  
anguish and despair; I dared not think  
nevertheless, of attempting to go  
west, until it chanced that I had in my  
power materially to serve a banker in  
Lyons, who pressed me much to pay  
him a visit. After much uneasiness and  
anxiety, I resolved to accept the invita-  
tion. Once more I entered Lyons, and  
on this occasion with an equipage which  
was not borrowed though as handsome  
as my former one. My friend, the  
banker on being questioned, told me that  
Aurora still lived in the convent, and  
was admired for her propriety of con-  
duct, and for her unremitting atten-  
tion to her child, her boy, but he told  
me that her father had just died, leaving  
her almost dependent on the charity of  
the abbess. This recital excited in me  
the most lively emotions. I took an  
opportunity soon afterwards of visiting  
one of the engravers, who scarcely knew  
me, changed as I was, but who received  
me warmly. I requested him to assem-  
ble the creditors of the father of Aurora,  
and to pay his debts, giving him funds  
for that purpose. I told him also to  
purchase some pieces of furniture which  
I knew to be prized by Aurora.

Every hour of my stay in Lyons  
strengthened my desire to see my wife,  
and at last to fold my boy in my arms.  
The feeling became at length irresistible,  
and I revealed myself to the banker, be-  
seeching him to find some way of taking  
me to the convent. His astonishment  
to find in me the poor much spoken of  
bellows mender, was beyond description.  
Happily, however, he was acquaint-  
ed with the abbess, and assured me that  
it was easy for me at least to obtain a  
sight at my wife. Ere an hour passed  
away, my friend had taken me there.—  
I was introduced as a Parisian merchant,  
and beheld with emotions unspeakable,  
my wife seated in the convent parlor,  
with a lovely child asleep on her knee,  
in conversation with her venerable friend,  
Aurora, now twenty-three years of age,  
seemed to me more lovely than ever. I  
had purposely wrapt myself closely up,  
and she knew me not, though I perceiv-  
ed an involuntary start when she first  
saw me, as if my presence reminded her  
of some familiar object. I could not  
speak; my friend maintained all the  
conversation. But the boy awoke. He  
saw strangers present, and descended  
from his mother's knee. Looking at  
myself and my friend for a moment, he  
came forward to me. Oh! what, what  
were my feelings when I found myself  
covered with the sweet kisses, the in-  
nocent kisses of my child! An emotion  
which I had no power to subdue, made  
me rise hastily, and throw myself, with  
my child in my arms, at the feet of my  
pale and trembling wife.

"Aurora! Aurora!" I exclaimed, in  
broken accents, "your child claims from  
you a father! Oh, pardon, pardon!"  
The child clasped her knees and seemed  
to plead with me. Aurora seemed read-  
y to faint. Her lips quivered, and her  
eyes were fixed, as if in a stupor, upon  
me; a flow of tears came to her relief,  
and she answered my appeal by throw-  
ing herself into my arms. "I know not,"  
she sobbed, "whether you again deceive  
me; but your child pleads too power-  
fully. Aurora is yours."

This event closes my history. I found  
Aurora much improved by adversity, and  
have tasted a degree of happiness with  
her such as no penitence for my past  
offences could ever make me deserving  
of. One only incident in my history,  
after my reconciliation with Aurora,  
seems to be worthy of attention. I took  
my son and her with me to Paris, but  
at the same time seeing it to be my wife's  
wish, bought a small country house for  
her near Lyons. Sometimes we spent a  
few weeks there, and on one occasion  
she invited me to go down with her to  
be present at a fete for which she had  
made preparations. Who were our  
guests? The ten engravers, who were  
the original cause of all that had passed!  
It was indeed a day of pride to me, when  
I heard Aurora thank them for the hap-  
piness which, under the agency of a  
wonder-working Providence, they had  
been the means of conferring upon her.

and she answered my appeal by throw-  
ing herself into my arms. "I know not,"  
she sobbed, "whether you again deceive  
me; but your child pleads too power-  
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thousand men out of their army of twelve thousand.

From these statistics it appears the battles in open field are generally more bloody, though not always, than assaults of entrenched positions. The reason is, that in the former case the entire army is usually engaged, but in the latter only the storming column. The loss by those actually occupied on the attack is always heavier, however, than the average loss of an army in the open field. It would seem, also, that the allies in their later repulse, suffered as severely as the English at New Orleans—a defeat which has always been considered one of the most sanguinary on record.

"No man should be without a well conducted newspaper; he is far behind the spirit of the age unless he reads one; it is not upon equal footing with his fellow men who enjoy such advantages, and is disgraceful of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, and the cheapest possible teaching. Show me a family without a newspaper, and I venture to say that there will be men in that family a want of amenity of manners and indications of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men, especially, should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of twelve years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torchlight to earn the money to pay for it. The boy who reads well will learn to think and analyze, and if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, bating vicious indulgences which reading is calculated to get a distaste for."

DEATH OF A MIZER.—A man seventy-three years of age, died in the Indiana penitentiary, at Jeffersonville, on Friday last, of an affection of the heart, having on the day previous performed his allotted work. The Louisville Journal says of him:

"He leaves a property valued at \$100,000, and was incarcerated for the period of two years for the crime of forgery to the amount of \$25. The old chap was miserly in the extreme, denying to himself the smallest luxury beyond the bread and water and head broom. At the time of his arrest for the alleged forgery he was tendered counsel, who pledged themselves to clear him for a fee of \$500. To this the old man replied that, if convicted, the sentence would only be for two years, and he didn't think that he could make his expenses and two hundred and fifty dollars a year out of the penitentiary, and it would cost him nothing to live there, and he would save that much anyhow."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT A MORNING MEETING.—About 31 o'clock yesterday morning a party of Morrisons numbering about fifty, under the direction of Elder H. Greenleaf, crossed the river by Capt. Air's ferry, for the purpose of administering baptism to some eight or ten converts. They proceeded up the riverbank to the foot of Eastway, where the converts, composed of both males and females, were prepared for baptism. This preparation was indecent, to say the least. Both men and women were required to strip to their linen in the midst of the crowd and upon river bank!

The Elder led an old man, aged about fifty years, by the name of Alexander Williams, who resided near the corner of Western-row and Front street in to the water and baptised him according to the ceremonies of the faith. After this the old man, who was a good swimmer, struck out into the water for the purpose, it is said, of taking a swim. It is supposed that his drawers slipped down over his feet, which, destroying his motion, caused him to sink. His son, also named Alexander, aged about 23 years, and who was stripped for baptism, seeing his father sinking plunged in after him. He could not swim, at all, and getting into deep water, immediately sank and drowned before his father. Drowning hooks were obtained as soon as possible and in about an hour's time both bodies were recovered. Cincinnati Daily Times, July 2.

RAIN.—From the reports made to the Smithsonian Institution, it appears that during the month of June last, the quantity of rain which fell varied in different sections of the country from two to eight inches. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, eight inches are reported; in South Carolina, seven inches; in New York, six inches; in Michigan, Vermont, Iowa, and Mississippi, five inches; in Georgia, Florida, New Jersey, Alabama, and Western Massachusetts, four inches; in Central Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Tennessee, three inches; in Illinois, two inches.

AN INTERESTING COUPLE.—There is a couple in Cincinnati, Ohio, who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occurred within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

USE OF TOBACCO.—In the United States physicians have estimated that twenty thousand persons die every year from the use of tobacco. In Germany the physicians have calculated that, of all the deaths which occur between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, one half originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking. They say that the article exhausts and deranges the nervous powers, and produces a long train of nervous diseases, to which the stomach is liable, and especially those forms that go under the name of dyspepsia. It also exerts a disastrous influence on the mind.

Philadelphia Ledger.

If a small boy be called 'lav', it is proper to call a bigger boy a 'buddy'.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

THURSDAY AUGUST 9, 1855.

### THE ELECTION.

We give our readers in to-day's paper the full returns of the votes given in at this place and all the Precincts in the County, and this not official, it will be from very nearly accurate. The table will be kept standing and be re-published next week, so as to make it correspond with the official returns.

Abernathy is elected Senator; Davis, Ellis, and Moragne Representatives, making an entire Democratic delegation from this county, pledged to the support of the democratic nominee for United States Senator.

Meharg is re-elected Tax Collector; Bryant, Assessor, and Walker, McCain, Embury and Morgan Commissioners.

Below we give such reports and returns, as we have received from other Counties.

An extra from the office of the Cherokee Argus, says that Winston's majority is between 1000 and 1100. Yancy's majority over Hendrix from 800 to 1000.

The Taladega Watchtower of the 8th inst. says that Winston's majority will be 200 Harris majority 250, and the Democratic County ticket elected by 250 majority.

The Montgomery Adv. of the 7th says that the election went off orderly and quiet in that city.—In Montgomery Winston 254, Shortridge 606, Dowdell 354, Watts 636. Mount Meigs in Montgomery County, Winston 37, Shortridge 47. At Butlers Mills in the same County, Winston 113, Shortridge 47.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—Nothing very reliable yet from the Tennessee election. The Republican Banner, the organ of the Know Nothings says that Gentry has gained 1048, in 20 counties, but admits that Johnson has gained in others, and says it has no hope of the election of Gentry, the K. N. candidate. A despatch received from Nashville, to Macon, on Saturday says that Johnson's majority in 53 counties was 1400; twenty counties to be heard from.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF WHEAT.—At the sale of wheat near White Plains in this County on Saturday last, several hundred bushels were sold at 62 1/2 cents per bushel.

Corn we have been informed, on the line of the Rail Road, has been engaged of the new crop, at 50 cents per bushel. The new crop promises to be more abundant in this region, than almost ever before known; but we have had cool rainy days recently, unfavorable for the cotton crop.

The case of the three negroes convicted of murder, at the last term of our Circuit Court, we learn has been reversed by the Supreme Court.

The School Commissioners of this County have forwarded their semi annual report, and expect a return in a short time; and when received, we will give immediate notice to all persons interested.

AN EXAMINATION of the Pupils will take place at Fair Play Academy on Thursday the 23 day of this inst. The friends of learning, and especially the patrons of the School, are respectfully solicited to attend on the occasion.

H. J. R. Williams, Teacher.

August 7 1855.

### Dalton, Gadsden & Jacksonville Rail Road.

To the Editor of the Republican:

DEAR SIR.—The North Georgia Times, published at Dalton, of the 12th inst., contains an account of the Stockholders of the above Rail Road, which contains a few facts which I beg leave to be allowed to answer.

Being unwilling to have my name made use of (in my absence) by Messrs. El White and S. S. Bailey, I protest against all assertions made by them, as coming from me, until they will have published in extenso my Report, with all its tables and estimates. I fear much that these gentlemen will only take from my labors those small portions which, unconnected with the rest, may lead subscribers into error as to the real state of things, and that I should have to bear the odium of having wilfully misled the public, when in reality, I shall have been perfectly innocent of any such act.

One remark I shall make relative to a belief expressed by the above gentlemen, viz: that the two tunnels can be avoided, and thus a saving of \$251,899 25 realized, so as to reduce the average cost of the whole line to \$15,000 per mile. It is easier to jump over a difficult entry in words, than it is for a loaded train to jump over high mountain ridges, between 800 and 900 feet high but this seems to be overlooked by the Secretary and President. I know full well that a Road could be built without tunnels, just as I can go from here to New York, via New Orleans—that is, by the longest possible route. But, perhaps I

do not understand the plans of our great men, nor their mode of economizing millions of dollars. May be, they intend going ahead of the times by establishing an aerial balloon line over Chattanooga and Taylor's Ridge, and that they reckon on the receipts from the crowd who will come from curiosity to see the monster balloon for making a speculation in favor of the Road. We should think that the President, Mr. Bailey, would make a first rate clerk for collecting at the entry box; and would fill such an office with at least as much dignity as that of flag staff bearer; at \$800 a year, he held under me in the experimental surveys of the route.

In the same paper I find the following assertion: "We are authorized to say that when the sum of \$300,000, in good bona fide stock, shall have been subscribed on this side of the Alabama line, in addition to that subscribed by Drs. Bailey and Madzor, that the work will be commenced at once."

All I know of Mr. Bailey's subscription is what he has said on numerous public occasions, namely, that he and Mr. M. together, had subscribed to the amount of \$600,000, or the eleventh of the sum requisite for building the whole Road. If this be really good bona fide stock it must be considered as a great encouragement for others to add their mite to this undertaking. What a pity that eleven such subscribers at \$200,000 each, cannot be found! Wouldn't the Road be built in the twinkling of an eye? But what if three hundred thousand dollars were subscribed up to the State Line? even then more than eight or nine months would elapse before the Road could be begun, as the following preliminary things would remain to be done:

- 1st. A survey of location must be undertaken.
- 2nd. Definite estimates, to a dollar if possible, must be effected.
- 3rd. The division of the Road into sections ready for contract must be made.
- 4th. The reduction of contracts written out and signed.
- 5th. Special contracts for every tunnel, bridge and culvert must be separately drawn up.
- 6th. Special contracts for cross-trees, stations, depots, water tanks, rail iron, spikes, chairs, &c. must be got up.
- 7th. Special contracts for engines, passenger cars, boxes and wagons must be made.
- 8th. Before all this, the right of way must be secured.
- 9th. A corps of engineers to locate the road, direct and superintend the work must be instituted.
- 10th. A central office with by-laws and regulations must be established.
- 11th. All contracts must be taken up by responsible contractors.
- 12th. Lastly, and not the least important, is to secure the capital necessary for the completion of the road at the earliest possible period, so as to save interest on the capital invested.

When all the above items are fulfilled then will the road be commenced at once, and not until then.

To interested persons I have a few questions to propose: Where is the report of your President, showing that all these points have been completed with, and that no doubt, no difficulties, no darkness remains about them? Where are the maps, profiles, estimates of cost and report of the Chief Engineer who made the survey of location? Where are the report and accounts of your Secretary and Treasurer? Interested parties wish to know how the five or six hundred dollars subscribed for the previous surveys have been spent before giving a new bill of confidence for the large sum of \$300,000.

Positive Stockholders must be on the lookout, and not to be in a good hurry to give away their wheat crops, as with all the exertions in the world (El White and S. S. Bailey cannot be really to commence the road under some eight or nine months. The test pit necessary for the making the definite estimate of the tunnels will require that space of time, if not more.

Stockholders have time enough to examine the feasibility of the road without a tunnel. I fear much that this road will pass through Ringgold for some other point below Dalton.

If the preceding information shall be of any use to the community, I ask no further reward.

As my report was not published, I believe that the exhibition of the contents of my estimates may be interesting to many, and shall accordingly give them below.

According to my report the whole road has been divided into five sections in which the length, total cost, and average cost per mile, are established as follows:

1st Section—Wright Co.—Distance 7 Miles.	Total cost, \$787,399 31	Average cost per mile 112,484 33
2d Section—Walker Co.—Distance 11 Miles.	Total cost \$172,922 51	Average cost per mile 15,720 23
3d Section—Chattooga Co.—Distance 27 1/2 Miles.	Total cost \$652,219 91	Average cost per mile 23,716 76
4th Section—Cherokee Co. At Dalton to Gadsden—Distance 40 1/2 Miles.	Total cost \$514,019 68	Average cost per mile 14,477 99
5th Section—Branch, Macon & Jacksonville—Distance 34 1/2 Miles.	Total cost \$514,019 68	Average cost per mile 14,477 99
Total distance between Dalton & Gadsden 86 1/2 Miles.	Total cost of that line, \$2,991,299 94	Average cost per mile, 25,349 91
Total Length of the Line 129 5/8 Miles.	Cost of the whole line, \$2,715,311 70	Average cost per mile, 22,432 63

Very respectfully yours,

EUGENE LEHARDY,

Civil Engineer.

Rome, July 16th, 1855.

New clothes are great promoters of piety. A new bonnet or a new dress will induce a girl to go to church at least three times on Sunday, where she didn't go once before she got it.

## THE FOURTH BOMBARDMENT.

The fourth bombardment of Sebastopol has commenced, and at this moment the formidable batteries recently erected by the allies are dealing destruction to the Russian and Malakoff Towers. With praiseworthy energy and skill, the allied engineers, neither daunted by temporary checks, nor discouraged by the wonderful fertility of resources displayed by the enemy, have persevered in the arduous labors of the siege, and each renewal of the bombardment has witnessed on the side of the besiegers an increase of power and superiority. The terrible losses sustained by the Russians on the 18th of June, testify to the destruction entailed by the fire of our batteries. For of 3,961 men killed and wounded, the number confessed by Prince Gortschakoff, few could have fallen by the hands of the assaulting columns, and the loss was consequently inflicted by our batteries.

Events have proved how ill advised it was to cease the fire of the 17th June, which had been continued, would have covered the advance of the attacking columns, and by preventing the concentration of troops in the assailed positions, might possibly have changed the fate of the following day. It is, however, a thankless task to recur to the past, and the allied commanders have doubtless profited by the experience they gained on that unfortunate occasion.

The English batteries re-opened on the 10th of July against the Redan, and we presume, a simultaneous bombardment of the Malakoff works was commenced by the allies. The despatches of Gen. Pelissier do not refer to this point, but such has doubtless been the case. The period that has elapsed since the late successful assault has been profitably employed by the British and French engineers in preparing for the bombardment which has now commenced.

The ground conquered from the enemy prior to the 28th ult. has been occupied by our engineers, whilst traverses and parallels now cover the space where razed but a month ago the nightly encounters for the possession of the deadly rifle pits. On the Malakoff a battery of the heaviest calibre has been mounted, which will defy any attempt of the enemy to recapture that position, and at the same time will shower down its storm of projectiles on the Malakoff works beyond. At the same time the ground in advance of the Malakoff has been sapped by our enterprising ally, and labyrinthine covered ways and approaches have been constructed in the direction of the tower.

Fresh batteries have likewise been erected in positions which dominate the Russian shipping, and the destruction of the latter is but the work of time. The contracted nature of the harbor of Sebastopol must remove all idea of evacuation from the minds of the Russian Admirals, and we shall probably be soon informed that the few vessels which still bear the cross of St. Andrew in the Black Sea have been sunk at the mouth of the port. A battery destined to play upon the Russian vessels of war, recently constructed by the French, is stated to be armed with two mortars of 21 inch dimensions.

Should such be the case, a complete revolution will take place in the artillery hitherto employed in besieging works. Our largest mortars are of thirteen inch calibre, and these were considered already as irresistible; but compared with the immense weight of metal of the above only trifling. We see no reason why the weight of siege artillery should be limited when we possess, by means of the railroad the power of transporting the necessary bulk of shells and ammunition to the vicinity of the trenches. The Allied troops are reported to be in good health and spirits, and as awaiting with intense eagerness the opportunity of washing out, by a glorious success, the check sustained on the 18th ult. The letter of our special correspondent in the Crimea shows that the position of the besiegers was excellent, and that the only sentiment which excited universally in the camp was grief at the death of their commander, and a desire of engaging the foe.

It is said that 30,000 men were employed on the new works directed against the fortification of the Malakoff and Redan. Gen. Pelissier has ordered the distribution of a daily ration of wine or brandy to maintain the sanitary condition of the troops, which had been affected by the excessive heat and heavy storms.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.

### WASHINGTON.

New York, Aug. 3.

The steamship Washington arrived today. She left Bremen on the 18th ult., stopping at Cowes, and bringing Liverpool papers of that date. Admiral Macheloff, in command of the Russian fleet in the harbor at Sebastopol, was killed during the action of the 11th of July.

The correspondent of the London News, writes, under date of July 18th: "We are still far from the works of the enemy, and as the space between us is swept in every direction by the Russian projectiles, our approach progresses very slowly."

In the attack on Ry-stadt, made by the English frigate Harriet, on the 24th of June, 47 Russian merchant ships were destroyed, amounting to 20,000 tons.

The steamship Pacific, from Australia, arrived at Plymouth on the 16th, with \$150,000 in gold dust—affairs in Australia are quiet. The receipts of gold about an usual average.

Boston, Aug. 2.

The steamer Asia arrived here today. The English files contain some extracts of interest in addition to the Halifax despatches.

THE WAR.—Pelissier, whose character suffered much after the 18th of June

was regaining confidence, and from the French works now close advanced toward the Malakoff, there is a probability of its early capture.

A despatch from Gen. Simpson is published, giving an account of the embarkation of the body of Lord Raglan, for England. Pelissier placed a garland of immortelles on the coffin, and the French troops formed an avenue of six miles long from the camp to the sea.

The following are the latest despatches: Under date of July 16, 11 p. m., Gen. Pelissier telegraphs: "The enemy, who had for several days endeavored in vain to stop our left approaches, in front of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last night to drive us back, but they were repulsed by the first division of the second corps. Three times the Russians threw themselves upon our trenches with their usual shouting, but after each attempt they were compelled to retreat by the steady fire and calm attitude of our soldiers, leaving behind them many of their slain."

July 17, Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "Nothing of importance has occurred. The army is in good health. July 18, he telegraphs: 'A sortie made on the left attack was repulsed with only three casualties on the British side.'"

The French have cleared Kamiesh of all suspicious persons, and have established a municipality. The British General Eyre has had a leg amputated. Gen. Sir John Campbell fell within Sebastopol, and under a flag of truce, his sword was returned. Gen. Macleod's report.—It is stated in Vienna that a better understanding now exists between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and that their action in the Federal Diet will be identical. There is also a rumor—scarcely creditable however—that the allies propose that the Crimea be given to Turkey, the Principality of Austria, and Lombardy to Sardinia, England and France to have contingent advantages.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Turkish loan bill passed the House of Commons by three majorities, and the London papers express great astonishment at the small majority under the circumstances. The Camard Steamship Arabia was at Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat of war.

A committee has been investigating the outrages in the recent Parks' demonstration. Anthony Gibbs & Sons, of London are appointed financial agents to Peru.

Dr. Amoud, Napoleon's St. Helena doctor is dead.

Germany.—Most of the smaller German States are preparing to disarm. The resignation of the Hanoverian ministry is hourly expected, and it is said Count Platen will be the new Premier.

Capt. Merriam, of the American barque Undine, has been the first to refuse payment of the Hanoverian State dues. He refused to show his papers, yet was permitted to proceed to Hamburg and deliver his cargo.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.—Gen. Pelissier's Austrian visit has occurred in the British Ministry.

A despatch was received at Liverpool at the moment of the steamer's departure, stating that Lord John Russell had resigned. The circumstances which led to his resignation were the disclosures made by him in regard to his course at Vienna.

At the close of the debate on the course of Sir John at Vienna, Lord Palmerston moved that the conduct of this Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, have shaken the confidence which the country should place in those whom the administration of public affairs are entrusted.

Previous to Lord Russell's resignation, it was reported that he did not resign, he would take the Grey section of the cabinet with him, and that Lord Palmerston would fill the places with more decided men out of the liberal ranks; also that Lord Derby was coming in with another constitution cabinet.

Accounts of the crops in all parts of England are favorable.

The War.—The war news has but little interest. From the Crimea the intelligence is that an other general assault is not far off. Thirty thousand men are employed on the work of the attack. The Russians, in addition to other additional defenses, are throwing up a formidable star for the Redan. A weak fire was kept up on the 10th and 11th.

The cholera was decreasing, and the health of the allied armies was deemed satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 7th, on the works in front of the Malakoff, but effected nothing.

There are strong indications of a campaign on the Danube. The engineers have already been sent forward.

Advices from Paris state that the Russian demonstrations against the rest of the place had been repulsed. Other accounts say that the Russians had taken the field, and that the Turks had evacuated the place, and fallen back to Erzerona.

From the Baltic it is stated that the fleets continued their cruising and destroying exposed property on the coast, and on the White Sea.

She port of Archangel has been placed in a good state of defence and a new battery of 60 guns has been erected. The foreign ships in the port succeeded in clearing raised himself upon the child's lap, their cargoes before the blockade, and there coiled itself nearly half

which is now strictly enforced. Rumors are published in the papers of a dangerous insurrection in a Russian Siberian Regiment; also, of a change in the Russian cabinet.

The British ship Antelope, bombarded and destroyed the town of Oldtown, Oalabar.

Spain.—The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed.

France.—Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is fixed for August the 7th.

Austria.—A new Austrian Circular is spoken of, intended as Count Buol's reply to Napoleon's innuendoes, and defending the conduct of Austria towards the Western Powers.

### A REMARKABLE MAN.

### AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which ascertain cure for disease in all its forms. We allude to Professor Thomas Holloway, of London. It is now several years since this benefactor of the human race first proclaimed to the world, through the British press, that he had, after deep research, prepared a remedy that was sure to eradicate disease. Years of patient investigation into the laws of human physiology which control our bodies in health and when diseased, led to the invention and preparation of the world renowned HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Nearly, if not quite one half of the human race have taken his medicines! His name is as universally known over the globe as that of Alexander, Napoleon, or Washington, when in the height of their ambitious career. If they conquered nations on the field of battle, Professor Holloway has, with no weapon but that of science, conquered disease in all its forms. His meritorious career is bounded by no imaginary lines of latitude and longitude, short of those marking the confines of civilization itself. No isolated country or nation was sufficiently extensive for the operation of his enterprising and gigantic intellect. Wherever disease has a residence, he has penetrated with his medicines, and left an enviable and enduring reputation after enlightening Europe, his fame spread over Asia and the civilized portions of Africa, and finally appeared in America. He has translated the cures he has performed and the virtues of his medicines into as many languages as the mission of the Holy Spirit. Governments otherwise the most despotic, have been forced by the great value of his medicines, and their popularity with the people, to remove antiquated and time-honored restrictions upon the introduction of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to free introduction to the pills and ointment of this distinguished man. Emperors and Kings have removed the barrier of ages against the introduction and sale of proprietary or patent medicines, and freely permitted Holloway's medicine to become the physician of the masses.

### N. Y. Dispatch.

Mr. C. A. Brown, of New Hampshire, has furnished the Boston Herald with the following: "The incidents it is stated, are strictly true, and occurred in the town of Danbury, about twenty years ago. "An interesting little child, only four years of age, son of Mr. David Bak of that place, used frequently to call for bread and milk between its regular meals, and when it was given to him, he would take his dish and go out a short distance from the house, sit down upon a large stone and eat it. Even at meal times instead of sitting down at the table with the rest of the family, the child would take his place in the kitchen and go on with potatoes and butter, and go on with his food and finish his meal alone. If his mother remonstrated and insisted upon his sitting at the table, he would cry piteously, and at times utterly refuse to eat anything. This was regarded as a whim of the child's, and out little notice was taken of it, and being the baby, he was allowed to have pretty much his own way. He was hearty and rugged, had as much bread and milk as he wanted, and during the day usually played out of doors by himself. "One day, as usual, Johnny, after receiving his bread and milk, went out to his stone to eat, but presently returned and asked for another spoon. His father being present felt curious to know how Johnny could eat with two spoons, and perhaps thinking to surprise him, gave him a little fun with his darling boy, quietly slipped out of the back door to the corner of a shed near by to watch him. The child seated himself upon the rock, and without offering to touch his favorite beverage, sat nearly a minute in silence, getting impatient, he called in a low voice, 'Peckled coot!' The moment the child's voice was heard, a large speckled adder crawled from beneath the stone, slowly raised himself upon the child's lap, and there coiled itself nearly half

up, and in a moment was eating from the same dish with the child. The child all the while talking to the snake in its low plaintive voice, every now and then looking up as if fearful that some one would overtake him, patting him with his little hand, calling him his little 'peckled coot,' the while, and urging him to eat with the spoon, frequently telling him to eat up on his own side of the dish; and whenever this rule was violated, he got a gentle tap on the head with the spoon.

The father looked until in his agony he could look no longer, seizing a club, he sprang to destroy the snake. But he was not quick enough. In a moment the snake was under the rock. The child walked quietly into the house without uttering a word, and would not speak for some time. Twice after this the boy was allowed to call the snake out, but the father was unable to get near enough to kill it. At last the child was confined in the house, and the father, by the assistance of others, pried up the stone and killed the reptile. The snake was of the species known in that vicinity as the milk adder, was nearly three feet long, and between three and four inches round the body.

When the child learned the fate of the snake, its grief could not be described, and was most painful to witness. For hours after, it would cry piteously: 'Oh, father, you killed my poor peckled coot! sobbing the while as if its little heart would break; and for weeks after this he would go and sit on this stone and mournfully call for his 'peckled coot.' It was with difficulty he could be made to eat any thing, and for nearly three months he continued to pine away, until he was reduced to a mere skeleton. He is now a hale and hearty young man, and withal much respected by those who know him.

SCARCITY OF WEEDS.—It has been frequently remarked the present season, by residents of the West, that the noxious, rank and annoying weeds that generally spring up over the entire face of nature where there is soil enough for the deposit of the smallest seed, are very few and far between. The growing crops have been but slightly disturbed by these intruders, and in many places plow-boys are facilitating themselves upon almost a total exemption from plowing corn. The cause of this somewhat remarkable and blessed providence is the protracted drought of last summer, which, while killing the grain, did not spare the weeds, drying them up before they went to seed. So there must be one favorable mark to the account of the last year's drought.

Boston Courier.

### England and the U. States

### —A Contrast by an English Paper.

[From the London Advertiser]

Contemplate England, groaning with taxation, and struggling in a sanguinary war with her trade-rival, her populace discontented, her government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for she knows not what;—and contrast her with America—the America that British Cabinet Ministers treat with so much indifference, whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace, and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward in her civil greatness; she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despotisms of Europe; she it is that, with her two thousand miles of unguarded coast, her unwarlike cities, her meagre navy, emboldens within her self the elements necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning. Her legislation is devising means to relieve an over-owing treasury; her trade is vigorous, her people are increasingly beyond comparison in wealth and useful. Would that we could say the same. England spends her blood and treasure in fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. American fights only her own battles, and she fights them quick and well.

RATTLESNAKES IN OREGON.—These venomous reptiles seem to abound in southern Oregon. Three men recently went to the mountains where dens of these snakes were known to exist in large numbers, and in a short time killed seven hundred of them.

The Kansas Legislature have passed a bill making it death to decoy any slave out of the territory, with intent to effect his freedom. Governor Bennett vetoes every bill passed by the Legislature, and the Legislature passes it by the two-thirds requirement.

One of the notables of our city, known to New Yorkers as the Lime Kilnman, died at Bellevue hospital on Sunday morning. His name was Wm. McFarland, and his history, a severe commentary on woman's cruelty and fickleness, and a beautiful illustration of man's abiding constancy, is briefly this, as I have it from the only one to



[illegible]

from him communicated the facts of his life. He was born in Scotland. His father was a respectable farmer and his mother a woman of high mental organization, adorned with delicate sensibilities. At the age of twenty, at which time he was remarkable for his sentiments, especially in mathematics, he took charge of a high school in his native town. Now, by the power of wit in which she could degrade a lofty soul, sprung with rich endowments, and glowing with ambitious aims, to a homeless, purposeless, outcast wanderer. He became enamored of a blue-eyed lassie who returned his passion, and they were betrothed. Many were their sweet exchanges of mutual love under fragrant hawthorn and by the lake side. At length an older man visiting him, was introduced to his affianced, won away his sickle heart and passed it to her who, in hope with him.

He fell upon this sensible man with a crushing weight. He took up his employment with wonder to one knew whither. He took his appearance in this city and his immediate attention by his coming presence and the spauldness attire. Even since he has been a wandering Jew of our streets, regularly, Winter and Summer, time-kill up-town, and passing his time in wondering abstractedly around us, accepting but never soliciting any. His garments were a patchwork of motley rag very innocent of spot and water and always plastered to him. A well worn Bible was his constant companion, and he read incessantly all that came in his way. — It was quite unobtrusive, never engaging conversation except when some casual ability would engage him in argument, then he would set himself, and very few antagonists stand before his clear logic, his array of facts, and his withering sarcasm.

His head was one of the finest I have ever seen, intellectual, massive with noble manly features, and a flowing beard, such as the ancients attribute to Jove. He sleeps in the Field with his mysterious despatches. "Requiescat in pace."

*Copy of the Atlanta Intelligencer.*

He said that in every instance where man is bitten by a mad dog, small as it may make their appearance sooner than on the underside of the tongue. Generally from six to nine days, the pustules must be opened with a pointed instrument, as they are

to be brought back then often, and the matter must be discharged and spit out, or it will be absorbed, which results in a suppurated condition, which results in death by lymphitis. The above is the substance of a communication which appeared in the New Orleans Telegraph some years since, from the pen of a Southern physician, who says:—

"In 1842, I was called to visit a negro woman who had been bitten by a mad dog, and by persisting treatment had lost it. I was successful in curing her. This case is the same thing we now reason about by Prof. Mayhew, of Haverhill, in 1824, and I proved identical with my first indication of this matter, which in English magazine, published three years ago, containing a summary taken from a gentleman recently returned from Europe, where and dogs are common and this method of treatment usual and successful."

**A BIRD OF RUDEWAKES—**  
HARRISON, SEBASTIAN—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, at Paduca, Kansas Territory, serves up the following "dish of horrors":—

"On last Sunday evening the air was so bewitchingly balmy and tucky so softly veiled by shadowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened stroll along the bluffs, which proudly aspire to overlook the umbrageous wooded lands on the one side, and the sunlit plains upon the other, until I reached an elevated pinnacle so tall as to command a panoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties ravished all my senses and lost me in most dreamy reveries.

"I reclined upon the summit of the rock with my head upon my hand, until presently it rolled away upon the cushion of spring moss which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was locked at that strange slumber which leaves you semi-conscious, and yet restrains volition. I had lain thus several minutes, with my left arm stretched to its extent, when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand there was a sensation new and peculiar that sent a thrill of pleasure to the mind and heart; it was soothing, drawing, and agreeably titillating, as if the fingers were dissolving away in a delightful self-absorption.

"Just then from this sort of blissful abandon, I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me. I sprang to my feet

and with astonishment saw my friend Mitchell standing near and gazing at me with a fixed look of ghastly horror. Before I could inquire what he meant, my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, ringing rattle that ever penetrated human ears, and on looking down, I discovered a huge rattlesnake, with green head, quivering and writhing in the agonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrible tocsin that I heard.

"From his fearful propinquity I began to realize my position, but not until I heard an explanation from M. could I fully understand and appreciate its horrors.

"He told me that my resting place was the top of a rattlesnake den, and pointed out the orifice through which they passed, that he was in the habit of coming there on Sunday evenings to shoot rattlesnakes; that when he approached that evening and saw me lying upon the den, he supposed I had been bitten and was dead; that he crept nearer and saw me respiration, and knew I was alive; but discovered a monster snake licking my hand and covering it with a slick slimy coating preparatory to deglutition; that he made a slight involuntary shuddering exclamation of my God! which drew the snake's attention, and caused him to turn his head, when he discharged a load of his back into his face and neck, mangle and tearing them to pieces, and thus saved my life.

"It had scarcely told me this which took but a moment, when rattles all around brought us to recollection that we were not free from danger. We saw ten or fifteen large rattlesnakes approaching us from every quarter, with eyes glaring revengefully, barbed tongues thrusting threateningly, and rattles sounding alarmingly.

"They are brave and cannot be intimidated, and will die over the dead body of their companion sooner than desert it. We knew the formidable character of our enemy, and Mitchell and I, with our double-barrelled gun, and sticks and stones, fought our way out as best we could. You may imagine that my nerves were slightly agitated that evening, and that I dreamed of snakes that night. Mitchell has killed over a hundred and seven of them, the largest of which had twenty rattles. He says the Indians who have been in the habit of hunting them for many years, have killed much older ones, and have slain thousands."

**THE BLOOM OF AGE.**—A good man never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. The rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat such a woman cannot grow old.—She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in hundreds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to earn the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets ever fresh and ever new.

**DANGEROUS CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.**—We copy the following from the *Cincinnati Gazette* of the 4th.

Yesterday morning our attention was directed to a case of hydrophobia in its worst form, at No. 4 Plank road or West street. The patient was a German, of the name of Henry Uthoff, aged about twenty years. He was fastened by cords to a bed, and in hysterical fits his eyeballs protruding from their sockets, and the glands of his throat, arms and limbs swelled very largely. May we ever be spared the sight of so shocking a scene again! The poor man was insensible of course, and as he plunged and snapped his teeth we almost wished his life was terminated. From his wife we learned that Uthoff, while at work for Mr. George George, near the Plank road, about six weeks since, was seized by a large dog, who held on to his right arm with such tenacity that it required the combined strength of two men to make the dog let go his hold. Since then Uthoff complained of much pain in his arms and shoulders, but exhibited no symptoms of caninomania until Sunday last. On Sunday morning he complained of dizziness in the head. His wife brought him a bowl of water to wash himself. When he saw the water he cried out "take that away," in German. His illness increased, and Dr. Roleka was sent for, who at once pronounced his case that of hydrophobia. Four other physicians were called in, all of whom concurred in this opinion, and at once they declared that he was incurable and must die. Every effort to alliterate his suffering

has been made, but his recovery is hopeless."

**KANSAS.**—It is evident that a collision is inevitable between the slavery and anti-slavery parties in Kansas. Events are occurring which may at any moment set fire to the magazine of civil war. One thing is sure—Missourians have nobly defended our rights and will continue to defend them, and the South will support its gallant vanguard. Abolition fanaticism has encountered a resistance which it must respect, or it will be taught a lesson which it much needs; but which it will learn through a bitter initiation.—*Adv. & Gas.*

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON ON THE RIVER.**—The officers and others of the Memphis Packet Tishomingo on her trip up the Ohio, Thursday evening, saw a singular and frightful upheaving of the river on black water spout, just ahead of them near Alton or Wolf Creek. The river, which is very deep at that point, was in great commotion just about the middle of the river and a dense mass rose from the surface, having the appearance, at first, of a couple of coal boats, suspended in the river, and sunken down again. This great black mass, as it appeared to be, rose from ten to twenty feet above the level of the river, four or five times and then sunk down again. In the meantime, the boat was approaching near the scene, and the last time, covering a space of thirty or forty feet, it rose, or belched forth a huge volume of black slimy and froth fully fifteen feet high, all of which were seen by the officers of the boat. As soon as it subsided, the river was covered with great black looking patches of slime and filth, which spread widely over the waters in some instances, while other portions sank almost immediately. The weather was clear and calm. No emotion, jar or shaking was felt on board the boat, and nothing unusual perceived on the shore. The cause of this black spout of water shake, we leave to philosophers to explain.—*Louisville Courier.*

**NEW ORLEANS, August 1.**  
Dr. McFarlane, a distinguished physician has written to the Editor of the *True Delta*, that the yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form.

The deaths in this city during the past week were 275, of which 175 were from yellow fever. Cotton is easier but not quotably lower. The sales yesterday were 750 bales.

**REEDER REMOVED.**  
Washington, July 29.—The President has appointed John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, vice Reeder, removed. Dawson was an effective member of the last Congress, voted for the Nebraska Kansas bill, and was strenuous advocate of giving home-steads to actual settlers; at each session he introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House but failed in the Senate.

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**  
certain Remedies for Rheumatism.—Henry Foot, aged 52, of Natchez, Mississippi, was a severe sufferer from this complaint, and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so bad at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to move either hand or foot. While he was in this horrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon found himself gradually improved by them, and by persevering with them for eleven weeks, he was entirely cured, and has since enjoyed the best of health.

**Postponed Sheriff Sale.**  
BY virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed in favor of Newman Pannels, vs. Theophilus Horsey, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described land to wit:  
All the Land on the west side of the river, belonging to the north east quarter of section 6, and township 15 of range 12; also 70 acres of the east half of north west quarter of section 6, township 15, of range 12; also south west fourth of the south east quarter of section 31, township 15 of range 12; levied on as the property of said Horsey to satisfy said order of sale.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
Aug. 9, 1855.

**R. C. CLARK. | W. T. HATCHETT.**  
**CLARK & HATCHETT**  
**WAREHOUSE, COMMISSION**  
**& Forwarding Merchants**  
WETUMPKA, ALA.

**Will store**  
**Cotton for 25 cts.**  
per bale, for the season, and will attend punctually to the sale of Cotton and other produce sent them.  
We will advance Cash. Bagging and Rope, Groceries, &c., on Cotton stored with us.  
July 31,

**POSTPONED**  
**Sheriff Sales.**

By virtue of one fi. fa. in favor of Selman & Crook vs. Charles T. Alexander and Geo. B. Alexander, issued from the Circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described land, to-wit:

The north east fourth of Sec. 2, T. 18, range 10, containing 160 acres, and Fractions 17 & 18 of section 24, and fractions 19 and all that portion of fractions 20, extending to low water mark on the east bank of Terrapin creek, of section 25, ft. township 12, range 10 containing 122 1-2 acres, and south west fourth of section 2 township 12, range 10, containing 160 acres; and northeast fourth north west fourth and E. half south west fourth of north east fourth of section 3, township 12, and range 10, containing 100 acres.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

August 9, 1855.

*Also, at the same time and place.*

By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes and against J. P. Reidner, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Reidner to satisfy said vendi. expnas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

August 9, 1855.

*Also, at the same time and place.*

By virtue of one fi. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and against Joseph T. Hinnecutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

August 9, 1855.

*Also, at the same time and place.*

By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Burton & Hall and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. expnas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

August 9, 1855.

*Also, at the same time and place.*

By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of A. I. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section four, township 12, range 8, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of George F. Bellinger, to satisfy said vend. expnas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

August 9, 1855.

*Also at the same time and place.*

By virtue of five alias fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & co., and one in favor of Harrah Hale & co., and one in favor of Rosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Hinnecutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Hinnecutt, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land and property to-wit: the east half south west fourth of section 22 township 14, range 11; also the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 28, township 14, range 11; and north half of south east fourth of north east fourth of section 39, township 14, range 12 and north east fourth of north east fourth, section 22, township 14, R. 11, and the west half of northwest fourth, section 29, township 14 R. 12, and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 29, township 14, R. 12.

The north half of the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11; and west half of north west fourth of section 29, township 14, range 12; and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 29 township 14, range 12.


The south west quarter of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth of section 25, township 14, range 11.

Also, one Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said alias fi. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

August 9, 1855.

**LET US REASON TOGETHER**



**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

**WHY ARE WE SICK?**

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INEERM, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Prof. Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines in the U. States, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

**THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

These famous PILLS are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting and purifying in their functions, purifying the blood, the very function of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

**DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINTS.**

Nearly half the human race have taken the PILLS. It has been proved in all parts of the world that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however much deranged, and when all other means have failed.

**GENERAL DEBILITY, ILL HEALTH.**

Many of the most despotic Governments have acquired their Custom Houses in the introduction of these PILLS, that they may become the medical of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

**FEMALE COMPLAINTS.**

No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It cures and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in cases like a charm. It is also the best and most effectual one that can be given to children of a weak, and for any complaint, consequently no family should be without it.

*Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:*

Asthma	Hemoptoe
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion
Coughs	Zinbuenza
Colds	Inflamation
Cure Diseases	Intestinal Weakness
Costiveness	Liver Complaints
Dyspepsia	Lowness of Spirits
Diarrhoea	Piles
Dropsy	Rheum and Gravel
Dubility	Secondary Sympoms
Fever and Ague	General Affections
Female Complaints	Worms, of all kinds.

"Sold at the Manufactories of Poles (Holloway, 20, Maiden Lane New York, and 214 Strand London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the States, and the civilized world, in Boxes, at retail, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1. each.

"There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder be affixed to each Box, August 9, 1855.—ly.

**HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY!**

**Jasper County Georgia Lottery**  
(By Authority of the State of Georgia.)  
MADEON, GEORGIA.  
TO BE DRAWN AUGUST 15th, 1855.

**\$31,000!**  
CLASS C.

**WILL** be distributed according to the Grand and unprecedented scheme in public at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga. under the sworn superintendence of Col. George M. Logan and Jas. A. Nesbit, Esq.

The Manager announces his determination to make this the most popular Lottery in the world, and challenge comparison as to the chances to draw Prizes with any other Lottery.

Remember every Prize drawn at every drawing and paid when drawn fall within our any delusion.

**CAPITAL.**  
**\$8,000.**

CAPITALS—1 Prize of :	\$8,000
1 "	5,000
1 "	2,000
2 "	\$1,000
5 "	\$500
10 "	200
20 "	100
75 "	50
120 "	25

18 Approximation Prizes 600

250 Prizes and to \$31,000  
*Ten Thousand Numbers.*

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.  
Registered money orders at any rate.  
Orders strictly confidential. Drawing sent to Europe.

Whole Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50;  
Quarters \$1 25.

Address JAMES F. WINTER,  
Manager, Macon, Ga.

June 12.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
DENVER COUNTY.

TAKEN up a post-horn, before Peter Aaron, Esq., by Edward Lawrence, a certain E. may MARK & COLT; the mare about 12 years old, 14 hand high, and 4 1/2 in the left eye, both hind legs and right fore leg white, and a large blaze in her face; and the Colt, a mare about 10 months old, both hind legs white and a small blaze in his face, both appraised at Seventy Dollars. (\$70 00.)

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

July 3, 1855.—10.

**FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.**  
H. A. WOODS,  
JOHN LINDESE, Esq.,  
JOHN SMITH Esq.,  
CADDWELL SUBLETT, Esq.,  
ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq.,  
JOSEPH C. BARRD, Esq.,  
JOHN H. CALDWELL,  
JAMES LEA, Esq.

**C. C. Porter**  
Resident Surgeon Dentist  
Jacksonville, Ala.

**Rail Road Meeting.**  
By request of Directors and Stockholders in Alabama, of the Coosa and Chattooga River, and the Ala. & East Tennessee R. Road. Cos., owing to the great excitement pending the Elections to be held in Alabama, on the 6th August next, the meetings advertised for the 17th to the 28th July, are postponed, and will be held as follows, for the purpose of exhibiting the profile, maps and estimate of the surveyed routes of the Roads, and reading portions of the Chief Engineer's Report.  
Speeches may be expected, and Books of Subscription will be opened.  
Stockholders, and all friendly to the enterprise, are respectfully invited to attend.  
Coosa & Chattooga River R. Road.  
August 14th, Gaylesville, Ala.  
" 15th, Cedar Bluff " "  
" 16th, King's Hill " "  
" 17th, Cowan's Store, " "  
" 18th, Gadsden, " "  
Ala. & East Tenn. R. Road.  
" 20th, Jacksonville " "  
" 21st, Cross Plains, " "  
" 22d C. P. Ch. 'n' Goshen " "  
" 23rd, Sch'l H. near Col James Lawrence's, " "  
By order EDWARD WHITE, Secretary.  
July 24, 1855.

**H. G. FARRELL'S**  
**Celebrated Arabian Liniment**  
No. 10

WHenever that GREAT MEDICINE called H. G. Farrell's celebrated Arabian Liniment, has been introduced it has performed the most extraordinary cures in the annals of medical history—every body who uses it once becomes its warmest friend—they not only keep it always on hand for the benefit of its timely use in cases of emergency, but recommend it to all their friends. It has been before the public for nearly ten years, and yet is daily developing new virtues; many diseases have been cured by it, for which the proprietor had never recommended it; its magical virtue spreads through the land with the speed of lightning, and many, very many poor invalids who supposed their days on this earth were fast drawing to a close, have been by a persevering use of this invaluable Liniment HEALED, and now rejoice in the blessings of health, and the enjoyment of this beautiful world. Reason this to believe, and not to doubt. Inquire of your neighbors whom you know to have used it, and they will tell you that no medicine ever discovered possesses the half of its extraordinary healing powers. The racking pains of rheumatism and neuralgia yield in a few minutes to its powerfully anodyne properties. "The lame are made to walk."—Old sores, which have rendered the subject a loathsome thing to behold, are healed. The weak and trembling, from a deranged state of the nerves, by the use of this Liniment, rejoice in the recovery of their former health and strength. Many long standing affections of the liver, lungs and kidney have yielded to its use after the various remedies had failed. It is very efficacious in curing the diseases of horses and cattle, such as swellings, sprains, bruises, swelling, cramp, lameness, dry shouter, splint, etc., and if used in the beginning, never fails to stop the further progress of fistula, polyp, ringbone and spavin.

*Look out for Counterfeits!*

The public are cautioned against any other counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. R. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the name H. G. Farrell, Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELLS—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.

Sold by Henshark & Nestlin, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Coles, Keokuk; J. W. Baehler, W. J. Sawyer, Baker & Henson, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arden; also, by R. M. Dickinson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

75¢ Price 25 and 50 cents; and \$1 per bottle.

**AGENTS WANTED** in every town, village and hamlet in the United States in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.  
June 28.

**Sheriff Sales.**

BY virtue of two venditioni exponas, and two executions, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one execution in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of Asa Sackton, Adm'r. &c., all against Joseph Reidner, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed: I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following described land, viz: the south west fourth of the north west fourth, section 26, township 15, range 8. Also, the north east fourth of the north east fourth, section 27, township 15, range 8; and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 15, range 8, levied on as the property of said Reidner, to satisfy said vend. exs. and Executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
July 31, 1855.



## Heimbold's Genuine Pre-

parations.

### Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Buchu. For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Stricture, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may be originated, and no matter of how long standing. If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself to the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glowing falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the many, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so powerful that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting the bud of glorious ambition in many a noble youth, can be cured by this infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confirmed and debilitated invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a Cure and preventive.

### HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and impudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the incurable wards of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in arresting some of the most inveterate diseases after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notice.—Letters from respectable Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HEIMBOLD, Chemist, 563 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.

### COLLEGIATE

#### Cherokee Institute.

A second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 2000 pupils, will be ready, and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, commencing to enter and pay for the number of pupils annexed to his name, has undertaken to found here upon his own premises and at his own expense, an Institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This most arduous and important task he has determined to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the North. S. FOCHE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.—To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$250. for the scholastic year—or \$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate department \$30 per year, French \$20; Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as in most other institutions. Music \$20 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

S. FOCHE, Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lumpkin of this city. Wm. Peck, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

### Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 2, 1855.

### Special Term of the Chancery Court for 36 District.

It is ordered that an extra term of the Chancery Court for the 36th District, composed of the County of Benton, to commence on the first Thursday after the 2d Monday in August next, to continue for three days to be held.

A. J. WALKER, Chancellor.

The above is a true copy of the minutes.

R. G. EARLE, Register 28 Dist.

July 3, 1855.

### CRAWFORD'S

#### Cottage Beadsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing.

#### Improved Cottage Beadsteads.

These Beadsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the beadstead line, ever invented. They are warranted.

#### CHINCH PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest beadstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for beadsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C. Feb. 8, 3.

#### To Bounty Land Claimants.

THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

#### Money Wanted!!

All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.

A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.

April 3, 1855.

#### A Large lot of good Pine lumber

building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK & CO.

Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

#### New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hacks, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

PRICES.

Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00

Hack and two horses " 5 00

Single horse, or Buggy alone 1.00

Persons who hire boxes or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r.

de bonis non with the will annexed.

June 8, 1855.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 19th day of May, 1855, upon the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JO W. JONES, Adm'r.

June 5, 1855.—6t.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 1853.—y.

#### WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equi-distant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Railroad Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at the point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

#### LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.

Feb. 6, '55.

### HUGH MONTGOMERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853—1y.

#### NEW STAGE LINE

FROM

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of four horse Post Coaches, is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad), it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on the Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing), is only 30 miles from the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers: it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other: arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 10 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days, at 10 p. m.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$3. To Talladega \$8. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.

Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 184—4t

#### THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

TAKEN UP & posted before H. Cross, Esq. before John W. Ledbetter, a certain Estray bay mare Mule, about 4 years old this Spring, has rings in her eyes—appraised to sixty dollars this May 22d, 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

#### STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

Probate Court for said County. Special Term, June 21st A. D. 1855.

This day came William Carmichael, Guardian of Robert N. Smith, minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands belonging to said minors, lying in said county to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth and west half of south east fourth section 27 township 13 range 11; east in the Coosa Land District, containing 250 acres more or less. It is therefore ordered that the 19th day of August next be set for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in Benton County, Ala., notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said Monday the 19th day of August next, to show cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21st day of June, 1855.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

#### Wheat.

I will offer for sale on Saturday the 4th of August, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of John Worthington near White Plains 500 bushels of excellent Wheat, and a quantity of Oats on a credit of 30 days.

N. A. DAVIS.

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 6th day of July, 1855, on the Estate of Sarah H. Likens dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. B. TURNIPSEED, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

July 10, 1855.

### WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

#### Cabinet Shop,

ON THE

Public Square, a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

J. G. D. February 27, 1855—4t.

#### BOUNTY LAND!

THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services: Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres, and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making with that already received 160 acres. Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,

Jacksonville, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.

March 20, 5

#### House and Furniture PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

#### Execute all Orders

for Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES:

Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.

T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

#### To Merchants and Physicians!!

Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Tincts, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as

Soaps, Colognes, & Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m

\*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southerner, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

#### THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

KROLLERION!

FOR CURLING THE HAIR!

FOR many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

THE KROLLERION

is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.

Direct to H. A. FREEMONT,

Warren, Trumbull Co., O.

April 24, 1855—3m.

#### Wool Carding.

The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool, in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burra—at his old stand on cane creek, two miles above Morris' Mills.

J. W. EZELL.

April 24, 1855.

### ISOLATION.

The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,

RETURNS

his sincere

thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

#### Cabinet Making Business,

in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles:

Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jan. 9, 5

#### W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN L. THOMSON, THOMAS HAYDEN

THOMSON & HAYDEN,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 10, '54.

James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law.

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA

Office, east room over Hudson's Store

February, 25, 3 2.

#### Spring & Summer STOCK OF



# Jacksonville Republican

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS CERNAL VIGILANCE

Vol. 19.—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1855.

Whole No. 915

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an

engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

ordinary rates.

Announcements of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

100 words.

## Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,

500 Tons, Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER,

200 Tons, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TOWN,

200 Tons, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,

1000 Tons, Commander.

Leaves Adger's Wharves every

Wednesday and Saturday, af-

ternoon, after the arrival of the

Cars from the South & West.

Trust Steam Ships were built ex-

pressly for the line, and for safety, comfort,

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders

will ensure Travellers of this line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

elaborate State Room accommoda-

tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steage, \$5 00.

November 7, 1855.

JACKSONVILLE

CHEAP STORE.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the

Latest and most Fashionable

Styles of

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary

for Ladies' wear—Bonnets,

Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,

of all kinds. A select stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Bonnet, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice

selection of WATCHES and fine

JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance

of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,

Fish, and every thing that can be

called for in that line, all offered

at prices as low as can be bought

elsewhere. You will find it your

interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER,

STANFORD & PITNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery,

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

Rome, Georgia.

All kinds of Country Produce,

Provisions, &c., bought and sold,

or received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Hvatt, McBurney & Co.,

O. J. Chaffee,

Hand & Williams,

J. & S. Bonés & Co.,

May 29, 1855—1y.

## \$20,000

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty

Thousand Dollars worth of land

warrants for which liberal cash

prices will be paid. I can be found

at all times at the counting room of

Messrs. Woodward & White, Jack-

sonville Benton County Ala.

DANIEL T. RYAN.

June 26, 1855.—3m.

## 10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the

undersigned, for which a fair price

in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

June 26, 1855.—tf.

## POETRY.

### AUTUMN MEMORIES.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

Once I sat where evening shadows

From a forest of my fall

Listening to the mournful stories

That the night wind loves to tell.

Listening to a tale more dreary

Sighing, moaning thro' my soul,

Till the tear-drops, slowly, sadly,

Down my cheeks began to roll.

As the evening shadows deepened,

As the night-winds louder cried,

Phantoms, from the year departed,

Through the forest seemed to glide.

Silently I gazed upon them.

Through the mists of blinding tears—

Dearest loved, and long lamented,

Visions from the vanished years.

All the withered leaves were falling,

Whirling downwards on the blast

Dirge-like tones were faintly sounding

Requiem for the summer past.

All the forest-voices wailing

For the joys of summer time,

Softly, sadly, very sweetly.

Mingled in a plaintive chime.

And the giant trees uplifted

All their gentle branches high,

As the wind came sweeping

With marauding fury, by:

But the phantoms glided easily

Through the forest's fearful gloom—

Forms the years long gone bathed

in the

To the slumber of the tomb.

Softly as the moonbeams' glimmer

O'er the cloud-tops, rolling high;

Silent, as the hush of chaos,

That pale company drew up me,

Close they gathered all around me,

With their deep and earnest eyes

Leant upon me, fondly, sadly,

Filled with deathless memories.

Stretching out their pale hands toward

me.

Did the shadowy loved ones come,

And with voiceless pleadings called me

To their visionless spirit home.

She upon whose faithful bosom

Forest leaves and shadows lie,

He who, weary-hearted, wandered,

From his father's house—*to die!*

One vision earliest loved was given,

In its father's dream,

Sleeping now his dream's slumber

Where the mountain winds blow free;

Sweet young faces gone forever

From the morn and the morn.

On the autumn winds of midnight

Through the forest miles were borne.

Then my soul grew faint with yearning

Sick with longing to depart,

As I vainly strove to clasp them

To my torn and bleeding heart;

And in wild tones entreating,

Loudly, bitterly, I cried,

"I care not my brain to madness,

Ye who in life's glory died.

Let me feel your arms enfold me,

Let me clasp you to my breast,

Let me not, but bear me with you

To your Sabbath Land of rest!"

But they backward drew and faded,

In the cold gray dawn of day.

And they, in the mists of morning,

Through the forest passed away.

[From the Wyoming (N. Y.) Times.]

The Sea-Serpent Astray.

Silver Lake is a sheet of water

about four miles long and from

half to three-fourths of a mile wide.

The lake is a great place of resort

for fishing parties. There is said

to be a place in this lake where the

lead has been dropped in vain—

hence the presumption, and we ad-

mit it as a presumption, that it

connects by some subterranean

passage with Lake Erie or Ontario,

and to draw the figure still greater,

with the vast Atlantic.

On Friday evening last, as a

party of which we formed one,

were disembarking from a trip up

the lake, with a hundred pounds or

so dressed cat fish—Messrs. Char-

les Scribner and Alonzo Scrib-

ner, accompanied by two boys nam-

ed George Hall and John Scrib-

ner, were just leaving the landing on

an evening fishing excursion.

They left the landing near Mr.

Howe's Pump Factory, about 8

o'clock, P. M., Friday, and rowed

up to the narrows of the outlet,

where two of the party got out and

dragged the boat through. As the

channel became wider they took

seats in the boats rowed steadily up

to the lake, and commenced fishing.

The evening was not dark. Both

shores were in view, and stars and

clouds appeared alternately.

About 6 o'clock, as the entire party

were fishing, McKnight who

sat in the stern of the boat, called

the attention to what had the re-

semblance, though much larger,

of a long tree trimmed off laying

on the surface of the water, north

of their boat, and a dozen yards off.

All looked at it, and various sug-

gestions were made regarding it—

It appeared to be 80 or 100 feet

long.

However, the party continued

fishing, the thing they saw—be it

tree, log, or what not—remaining

in the same position for twenty

minutes or half an hour. At about

half-past 9 o'clock, it had disap-

peared, where or how the party

had not observed. In about ten

minutes McKnight called attention

to the same object between the

party occupied and the old sail

boat "Frolic," which lies aground

disabled on the left shore. The

center of the log, tree, or whatever

it was, was in a direct line from

from the stern of the boat, and

not more than four rods off. Af-

ter watching it a few minutes,

McKnight, who was nearest it, ex-

claimed, "Boys, that thing is mov-

ing!"

A few minutes more passed, and

Hall, noticing that it had and was

changing its position, exclaimed,

"See, it is bowing round!" and

time enough, so it was. All looked

and saw the same movement. Its

head, it could no longer be called a

log, was now within three rods of

the boat, and as it approached the

waves parted on either side, as if

a boat was leisurely approaching.

Scribner, in an attempt to cut the

rope attached to the anchor and

boat, lost his knife, and pulled up

the anchor. Hall grasped the oars

and commenced pulling for the

west shore, McKnight steering the

boat. Scribner took a seat with

Hall and assisted in rowing. All

this was the work of an instant,

and their mysterious and unex-

pected guest disappeared while it

was going forward, to the great

joy of the party.

But they were not clear of their

visitor—The boat had not been

propelled more than thirty rods

when the strange customer was

again visible on the surface for the

third time, to the north-east of them

and between the boat and the out-

let. This time the visitor was

within one rod of the boat, and the

party were making rapid progress

towards the inlet. All in the boat

saw the creature. It again dis-

appeared.

For the fourth time, when the

party were within 25 or 40 rods

from their proposed and now near-

est landing point, the south side

of the inlet, the serpent, for now

there was no mistake of its char-

acter, darted from the water about

four feet from the stern of the







# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 34.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1855.

Whole No. 975

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per 100.

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NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BRINK, Commander.

MARION, W. FOSGER, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TERRY, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EVAN, Commander.

1000 Tons.

Leaves Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders will ensure Travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to

HENRY MISSROON, Charleston, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steage, \$5 00.

November 7, 1855.

JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Silks, Satins, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A large selection of WATCHES and fine JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance of

GROCERIES,

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line; all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

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STANFORD & PIPER.

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Once I sat where evening shadows  
From a forest o'er me fell,  
Listening to the mournful stories  
That the night wind loves to tell.  
Listening to a tale more dreary  
Sighing, moaning thro' my soul,  
Till the tear-drops, slowly, sadly,  
Down my cheeks began to roll.

As the evening shadows deepened,  
As the night-winds louder cried,  
Phantoms, from the ether departed,  
Through the forest seemed to glide.  
Silently I gazed upon them,  
Through the mists of blinding tears—  
Dearly loved, and long lamented,  
Visions from the vanished years.

All the withered leaves were falling,  
Whirling downwards on the blast,  
Dirge-like tones were faintly sounding  
Requiem for the summer past.  
All the forest-voices waiting  
For the joys of summer time,  
Softly, sadly, very sweetly,  
Mingled in a plaintive chime.

And the giant trees uplifted  
All their gentle branches high,  
As the van of wind came sweeping,  
With murmuring fury, by;  
But the phantoms glided calmly  
Through the forest's fearful gloom—  
Forms the years long gone had gathered  
To the slumber of the tomb.

Softly as the moonbeams' glimmer  
O'er the cloud-tops, rolling high;  
Silent, as the hush of chaos,  
That pale company drew high,  
Close they gathered all around me,  
With their deep and earnest eyes  
Bent upon me, fondly, sadly,  
Filled with deathless memories.

Stretching out their pale hands toward me,  
Did the shadowy loved ones come,  
And with voices pleading called me  
To their timeless spirit home.  
She upon whose faithful bosom  
Forest leaves and shadows lay,  
He, whose weary-hearted wanderer,  
From his father's house—to die!

One whose earliest loves are given,  
In his father's arms, to me,  
Sleeping now his dreamless slumber,  
Where the mountain winds blow free,  
Sweet young faces gone forever  
From the mortal world of care,  
On the autumn winds of memory  
Through the forest mists were borne.

That my soul grew faint with yearning,  
Sick with longing to depart,  
As I vainly strove to clasp them  
To my torn and bleeding heart;  
And in wildest tones exclaiming,  
Sadly, bitterly, I cried,  
"I must not bid you to madness,  
Ye who in life's glory died."

Let me feel your arms about me,  
Let me clasp you to my breast,  
Mock me not, but bear me with you  
To your Saviour's land of rest!  
But they backward drew and faded,  
In the cold gray dawn of death,  
And they in the mists of memory  
Through the forest passed away.

(Hear the Wyoming N. Y. Times.)

The Sea-Serpent Astray.

Silver Lake is a sheet of water  
About four miles long and from  
half to three fourths of a mile wide.  
The lake is a great place of resort  
for fishing parties. There is said  
to be a place in this lake where the  
head has been dropped in vain—

No soundings have been obtained,  
Hence the presumption, and we admit  
it as a presumption, that it  
connects by some subterranean  
passage with Lake Erie or Ontario,  
and to draw the figure still greater,  
with the vast Atlantic.

On Friday evening last, as a  
party of which we formed one,  
were disembarking from a trip up  
the lake, with a hundred pounds or  
so dressed out fish—Messrs. Charles  
Hall, Joseph R. McKnight,  
Charles Scribner and Alonzo Scribner,  
accompanied by two boys named  
George Hall and John Scribner,  
were leaving the landing on an  
evening fishing excursion.

They left the landing near Mr.  
Howe's Pump Factory, about 8  
o'clock, P. M., Friday, and rowed  
up to the narrows of the outlet,  
where two of the party got out and  
dragged the boat through. As the  
channel became wider they took  
seats in the boats rowed steady up  
to the lake, and commenced fishing.  
The evening was not dark. Both  
shores were in view, and stars and  
clouds appeared alternately.

About 6 o'clock, as the entire party  
were fishing, McKnight who sat  
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the attention to what had the re-  
semblance, though much larger,  
of a long tree trunked off laying  
on the surface of the water, north  
of their boat, and a dozen yards off.  
All looked at it, and various sug-

gestions were made regarding it—  
It appeared to be 80, or 100 feet  
long.

However, the party continued  
fishing, the thing they saw—be it  
tree, log, or what not—remaining  
in the same position for twenty  
minutes or half an hour. At about  
half past 9 o'clock, it had disap-  
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center of the log, tree, or whatever  
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McKnight, who was nearest it,  
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A few minutes more passed, and  
Hall, noticing that it had and was  
changing its position, exclaimed,  
"See, it is bowing round!" and  
true enough, so it was. All looked  
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head, it could no longer be called a  
log, was now within three rods of  
the boat, and as it approached the  
waves parted on either side, as if  
a boat was leisurely approaching.  
Scribner, in an attempt to cut the  
rope attached to the anchor and  
boat, lost his knife, and pulled up  
the anchor. Hall grasped the oars  
and commenced pulling for the  
west shore. McKnight steering the  
boat. Scribner took a seat with  
Hall and assisted in rowing. All  
this was the work of an instant,  
and their mysterious and unex-  
pected guest disappeared while it  
was going forward, to the great  
joy of the party.

But they were not clear of their  
visitor. The boat had not been  
propelled more than thirty rods  
when the strange customer was  
again visible on the surface for the  
third time, to the north east of them  
and between the boat and the out-  
let. This time the visitor was  
within one rod of the boat, and the  
party were making rapid progress  
towards the inlet. All in the boat  
saw the creature. It again disap-  
peared.

For the fourth time, when the  
party were within 35 or 40 rods  
from their previous and now near-  
est landing point, the south side  
of the inlet, the serpent, for that  
there was no mistake of its charac-  
ter, darted from the water about  
four feet from the stern of the  
boat, close by the rudder paddle,  
the head and forward part of the  
monster rising above the surface  
of the water eight or twelve feet in  
an oblique direction from the boat.  
All in the boat had a fair view of  
the creature, and each in recog-  
nizing it as a most horrible and  
destructive-looking monster. All agreed  
as to the length exposed to  
view. On the opposite side of the  
boat, about a rod and a half to the  
north east, the other extremity of  
the serpent was in full view, flash-  
ing the water with its tail. When  
the forward part descended upon  
the water, it created waves that  
nearly capsized the boat and sus-  
pended the regular operations at  
the oars.

The party reached shore in safety,  
but frightened most out of their  
senses. They left the boat on the  
side of the lake furthest from home,  
and floated it home some two  
miles, rather than venture  
down the outlet, not more than  
half a mile in length. It is almost  
needless to say that they slept little  
that night.

We will add for the benefit of  
the more cautious that these men are  
persons of character. They would  
be believed in this community in  
any ordinary matter as between  
man and man. We admit it is a  
large story, but it is about a large  
serpent. He would be a monster  
at half the size.

But here is the affidavit of two  
of the party:

Joseph R. McKnight and Charles  
Hall, both being duly sworn,  
say that they have heard read the  
article published in the Wyoming  
Times in relation to the serpent in  
Silver Lake and that the statements  
there made are true of their own  
knowledge.

J. R. McKNIGHT.

CHARLES HALL.

Subscribed and sworn this 16th

day of July, 1855, before me,

ENOS W. FROST,

Justice of the Peace.

One dollar a foot has been offered  
for the skin of the serpent, if  
over sixty feet long.

The Albany Journal gives fur-  
ther particulars of this monster,  
which has since been seen by sev-  
eral persons, so that there seems no  
doubt of its existence. As corrob-

orative evidence, it is stated that  
the Indians who live near the lake  
never fish there, and on inquiry of  
an old Indian by a reverend gen-  
tleman well known in the commu-  
nity, this man said that his people  
many years before had been alarm-  
ed by a monster in the lake. So  
firm is now the belief in the exis-  
tence of a great serpent or mon-  
ster in the lake, that several parties  
had been organized for the purpose  
of taking him. They are on the  
watch day and night, and if his  
snakeship is not forth coming,  
they intend to let off a portion of  
the water, and then search for him  
with grappling irons.

STORMING OF STONY POINT.

Stony Point, July 16, 1779—2 o'clock.

A. M.

DEAR GENERAL—The fort and garrison,  
with Col. Johnson, are ours.

Our officers and men behaved like  
men who are determined to be free.

Yours most sincerely,

ANTY WAYNE.

TO GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The above dispatch from GENERAL  
WAYNE announced to Washington the  
capture of Stony Point, on the night of  
July 15, 1779.

Stony Point was the name of a strong  
fortress on the Hudson river, which in  
May 1779, was taken from the Ameri-  
cans by Sir Henry Clinton. The loss  
of this fortification was much lamented  
by the American chief; and he resolved  
to re-capture it upon the earliest op-  
portunity.

Stony Point, after its occupation by  
the British, was made almost improp-  
riate. The fort itself stood upon a huge  
rocky bluff, which in time of high wa-  
ter was an island. There was deep wa-  
ter on the sides of the work, while the  
fourth was a morass broken and dan-  
gerous, spanned only a single causeway.  
A row of abatis, with earthworks, and  
a ditch lined with sharp stakes, de-  
fended the head of this causeway. The  
fortified, and being strongly armed at  
all points with cannon, Stony Point be-  
came indeed a formidable defence. It  
was garrisoned by a full complement of  
men under Lieut. Colonel Johnson, who  
was directed by Clinton to maintain his  
works until the last extremity.

At this time WAYNE was in com-  
mand of a corps of light infantry,  
which he had drilled to an admirable  
state of discipline. The men were  
nearly all from New England—all  
strong, intelligent and devoted to the  
cause of liberty. They had every con-  
fidence in their leader, whose ability and  
courage, promptness and endurance had  
won for him the title of "MAD ANTHONY  
WAYNE." To this man Washington com-  
mended the duty of capturing Stony  
Point. It was a desperate adventure,  
but one well suited to the daring and  
impetuous nature of General WAYNE.

At noon on the 15th of July, WAYNE,  
with his light infantry, left Sandy Beach,  
fourteen miles from Stony Point, and in  
Indian file, and marching along the river  
bank among the forests and ravines,  
arrived about 8 o'clock in the evening,  
within a mile and a half of the fort.  
Here the troops halted, and the Gen-  
eral, with several officers, guided by an  
old negro who was familiar with the  
ground, went forward and cautiously  
but thoroughly reconnoitered the entire  
work. The plan of attack was soon  
formed. His forces were divided into  
two columns of one hundred and fifty  
men each, with a forlorn hope of twenty  
men for each party. It may be well  
to state here, that the British Garrison  
was over six hundred men, infantry and  
artillery. Holding within a short dis-  
tance of the fort, WAYNE made his final  
arrangements. He told his men the  
desperate nature of their enterprise, and  
how important it was for the patriot  
cause that Stony Point should fall. He  
exhorted them to be brave, steadfast,  
and never to retreat. Then he ordered  
the charge to be drawn from each musket  
for every man was to depend upon the  
bayonet. Upon the front of every  
soldier's hat was pinned a piece of every  
paper to distinguish him from the enemy,  
and WAYNE gave special directions  
to the officers that they should kill the  
first man who spoke or acted without  
orders. This arranged the two columns,  
one headed by Col. Stewart, and the  
other by Lieut. Col. De Fleury. A  
small reserve followed, headed by WAYNE  
in person.

With the utmost caution the Ameri-  
cans felt their way towards the cause-  
way. It was about eleven o'clock at  
night, very dark and our forlorn hope  
were not discovered until near the walls.  
Then several sentinels fired their mus-  
kets, and the cry "To arms! to arms!"  
rang with startling emphasis upon the  
midnight air, and in a instant the garri-  
son—all in commotion. Drums rolled  
—the loud voices of the officers called  
the men to their guns, and lights flashed  
from a hundred embrasures. The tide  
being up, the morass was flooded nearly  
waist deep, but at the cry of "For-  
ward!" the patriots plunged in and  
waded towards the abatis. Then the  
axes of the forlorn hope began to tell  
upon the timbers and the ditch began  
to fill up with the rubbish.

At this moment the fort opened fire.  
From cannon and small arms a storm  
of shot came down upon the patriot  
rank. The whole fortress was shrouded  
with fire, and the air glowed with sul-  
purous light. But without one answer-  
ing volley the Americans pushed on—

The forlorn hope opened the palisades  
at a fearful loss—all but three were killed.  
The fort seemed to be inhabited by  
his men and crying "Forward! The  
bayonet—the bayonet!" until struck by  
a musket ball, he fell severely wounded.  
His men gathered around, but rising  
upon one knee, the gallant man shout-  
ed—"March on! Carry me into the  
fort, for I will die at the head of my  
column!"

He was carried on amid the storm of  
battle, and fire and smoke, the dead  
and dying, the clash and tumult, until  
he was laid down in the center of the  
fort. Here the conflict was terribly  
fierce. Bayonets were plunged, mus-  
kets clubbed, swords rang and struck  
sparks from each other, while shout and  
cheers, groans and exultations rent the  
air. Amid the din an American officer  
sprang to the flag-staff, and by the lurid  
glare of battle the colors of WAYNE's  
battalion were seen ascending the Brit-  
ish flag-staff, and Stony Point surren-  
dered to the exulting patriots.

"The American loss was not very se-  
vere—fifteen killed, eighty-three wound-  
ed. The British loss was sixty-three  
killed (all by the bayonet) and five  
hundred and forty-three men and offi-  
cers taken prisoners. Military stores to  
the value of one hundred and fifty-eight  
thousand six hundred and forty dollars  
were also captured. This sum was at  
times divided among the officers and  
privates concerned in the great victory.  
A gold medal was presented to WAYNE,  
and silver ones to De Fleury and Major  
Stewart.

The capture of Stony Point was the  
greatest act of WAYNE's life. It was an  
enterprise fraught with the utmost dan-  
ger, but conceived and carried out with  
triumph. The troops received the con-  
gratulations of the whole country, for  
their gallant conduct, and liberal bounty  
from Congress.

ANTHONY WAYNE died at a military  
post called Prosque Isle, on Lake Erie,  
in December, 1796, and at his own re-  
quest his body was buried under the flag  
staff of the fortress. In 1809 his  
remains were conveyed to Pennsylvania  
and interred under a handsome monu-  
ment, erected by the Society of Cincin-  
nati in Rancor church yard, Delaware  
county. He was a brave man, a true  
friend to his country, an able General.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

Effie and the Shoemaker's

Apprentice.

BY OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Not many years ago, in one of the  
principal streets of our city, and directly  
opposite to where one spring and summer  
I was boarding, standing between  
two stately edifices, occupied by people  
of consideration in the commercial world,  
was an old hotel of a building, a tumble-  
down affair, such as are allowed to stand  
as relics of old Knickerbocker's prime,  
which interested me much.

Supported by its strong neighbors, or  
rather jumbled in between them, though  
seemingly in constant effort to rest its  
rickety frame upon the earth, the build-  
ing still consisted of four stories, the var-  
ious floors of which revealed in various  
indications from the horizontal.

Its interior, however, lay not so much  
in the poverty-stricken dwelling itself,  
as in its ostensibly more poverty-stricken  
occupants.

The first floor presented an unattract-  
ing shop where tiny articles of all sizes were  
exhibited for sale, and the second floor  
was occupied by what appeared to be  
the family of the tenant.

A sign on the front door proclaimed  
the fact that boots and shoes were mend-  
ed and made by James Keenan, and  
those who wished their under-tailings  
repaired or refitted were directed to the  
third floor. From the high window of  
my sleeping apartment, I could see pretty  
much all that transpired in the cob-  
bler's den; the cobbler himself a savage  
monster, whose inhuman acts made the  
blood curdle with pity and horror in my  
veins. Two poor, pale, and somewhat  
crippled ladies, whom I judged to be of  
the respective ages of sixteen and nine-  
teen years, toiled away at the thread and  
the last from the first dawn of day until  
far into the night, rarely ever getting an  
opportunity to go into the street, were  
the principal objects against which the  
savage fury of the "boss" shoemaker  
seemed most indented. In spite of their  
incessant industry, I often saw the  
monster, the white Algerine tyrant, their  
master, in the fits of semi-intoxication,  
which daily overtook him, beating with  
a leathern strap the almost bare backs  
of the poor finished slaves under his  
control, and frequently sending them,  
with his clenched hand, measuring their  
length upon the floor.

I was scarcely sorry to guess, from  
the appearance about the place, and up-  
on observing one morning a vacant seat  
in the work shop, where the youngest of  
the boys had sat, that one of the ladies  
was at length free from his bondage,  
and forever beyond the reach of the  
monstrous inhumanity to which he was  
subjected.

The funeral was over, and the other  
young man worked on the same as ever,  
but it seemed to me the savage master  
had grown somewhat tamer, his con-  
science, probably reproaching him as  
having been the means of a human be-  
ing's death.

But of all that interested me most in  
this poverty-stricken abode, were the  
occupants of the fourth floor; or rather,  
one of its occupants, I should have said.  
The floor seemed to be inhabited by  
several small families, and their evi-  
dence of meager poverty were in keep-  
ing with the rest of the establishment. At  
the low open window of one of the small  
rooms in front, I often saw the rather  
unromantic spectacle of an old woman  
sitting with her bare feet on the window  
sill, and sipping her tea. But it was at  
the window of the other small room in  
front that the object of my chief specu-  
lation appeared, sometimes sitting and  
sometimes standing, partly behind the  
rude and meager apology for a curtain.  
Early in the morning, for a short time,  
she appeared, and always with a small  
book in her hand, as though reading;  
and late in the evening, also, through  
the folds of the curtain, I often saw the  
shadow of her graceful form flitting ac-  
ross the room. Occasionally she ap-  
proached close to the window, and the  
dim tallow candle that lighted her room  
gave me a glimpse of one of the sweet-  
est, saddest faces I remember ever to  
have seen.

How a young, beautiful creature, who  
seemed by nature so well fitted to grace  
the highest walks of life, should have  
come to make that old hutch-potch hovel  
her home, as seemed to be the case,  
standing out in such marked contrast, in  
all things save poverty, from all around  
her, was to me a mystery of no small  
importance. Yet such was the case. I  
saw her day after day. She seemed  
not more than sixteen, and was always  
dressed in neatly fitting clothes, very tast-  
fully arranged, and though of the cheap-  
est fabrics, also of most modern patterns.  
In fact, she appeared an angel among  
wretched mortals; and with her lovely  
face and form, she seemed like one who  
was gradually being spirited away, to  
avoid the rudeness and harshness which  
surrounded her. Her features were fine,  
eyes turned and distinctly marked; her  
eyes large, dark and full, speaking out  
from beneath her noble forehead, to tell  
of intelligence of nature, of a great soul  
and a warm heart, swaying the impulses  
of a form that seemed too celestial in its  
meanness to endure long among the coarse,  
rude clay around her.

The weather had become very warm,  
and my patients for the most part being  
out of town, and the city being provok-  
ingly healthy, I had very little else to do  
than to sit at the front window of my  
office below stairs, or at my front cham-  
ber window above stairs, and read books  
and humanity.

For several days I had missed from  
her window the beautiful occupant of  
the fourth story, also the regular out-  
going and in-coming of the beautiful  
girl. I had for weeks observed that she  
always left the house just after her ap-  
pearance at the window with her book  
in her hand, early in the morning, and  
returned again long after dusk in the  
evening, though in the street she was su-  
perbly veiled that I could not catch a  
glimpse even of her pale, sweet counte-  
nance.

It was the fourth day after I had missed  
the fair object of my particular study  
that the surviving apprentice of the shoe-  
maker rang my office bell, to request me  
to call over the way. His "boss" want-  
ed me to see "Effie"—that he thought  
she was dying.

I arrived in the rickety house, and in  
the small fourth story room, in time to  
see the bare spirit of the object of my  
manifest speculations breathe her last;  
and so transparent and unearthly she  
looked, in her matchless beauty, that I  
could scarcely rid myself of the impres-  
sion that she was a spirit, a truth, and  
not a piece of clay that must yield to the  
crumbling of corruption.

But what had the brutal, demi-savage  
—the coarse, hard, drunken shoemaker  
—to do with her? He accompanied  
me up into her room, saw her gentle  
spirit depart, and offered me a fee for  
my call, which I shudderingly declin-  
ed.

"He cannot be her father," mentally  
decried I, as I pulled off my boots,  
prior to encasing myself in my lachrym-  
al bed. The mystery was greater to me  
than ever; but of one thing I felt certain,  
that beautiful, spiritual girl could not be  
the daughter of the beastly man.

On the afternoon of the next day I  
repaired up town to Dr. —'s who  
was giving a course of private lectures  
on anatomy, to a favored few, at his  
own private residence. He had a suc-  
cession of subjects for dissection, which,  
he made an especial point to obtain and  
after the lecture was over this day, and  
all the students had departed, Dr. —  
took into an inner office, to show me  
what he called a "remarkably fine sub-  
ject for dissection," which he was going  
to offer the class on the succeeding af-  
ternoon.

As soon as I laid my eyes upon the  
corpse, which was laid out smoothly and  
decently upon the table, I recognized it  
at once as that of the young girl I had  
seen die, and in whom I had taken such  
a deep interest.

"How did you come by this body?"  
exclaimed I, suddenly grasping the arm  
of the worthy doctor.

Seeing my strange earnestness, he  
asked me in a mysterious manner if I  
had known the subject when alive.

"Yes; now tell me where you procur-  
ed it."



him in his metamorphosis, much less his  
about her that I watched more or less  
me first thing Dr. — said to me  
"Shelives."  
"Who did she return to conscious-  
ness?"  
"About daybreak. I felt so uneasy  
about her that I watched more or less  
her the night through, and this  
morning early she opened her eyes—  
two of the most beautiful and soul stir-  
ring eyes I ever beheld. My wife with  
her now, for I told her of the strange  
circumstance of her suspended life, and  
her recovery.  
"I have found the girl's real parents.  
They are the — of Union Place."  
"She does not look like the daughter  
of clodhoppers," replied Dr. —  
I went into the room where the young  
girl was lying. She recognized me at  
once, and also the apprentice, who was  
mute with astonishment, and she smiled  
sweetly, but said nothing. She had not  
yet spoken, and seemed like one in a  
delicious dream. Her eyes wandered  
from the white linen of her bed to the  
beautiful pictures upon the walls, and  
the many marks of taste about the room,  
and then they would glance upon the  
benevolent, handsome face of Dr. —  
his good wife, who was chafing Effie's pale  
hands with cologne, and performing vari-  
ous other genteel offices. And then the  
lustrous brown eyes would turn upon  
me, and then upon the apprentice, with  
a look half of inquiry and half dreamy  
content.  
Dr. — went with me and the ap-  
prentice to the abode designated by the  
latter as belonging to Effie's parents.  
To make a story of much circumstan-  
ce and length short, the old cobbler  
was brought to justice. The old wo-  
man of the fourth story (whose feet I  
had often seen on the window sill)  
was the main testimony against him.  
The young apprentice, whose name  
was Ludwig, I took into my office. He  
was the son of a poor widow woman  
who "had seen better days," who be-  
longed, in fact, to a noble family in Ger-  
many, but marrying imprudently, was  
left in most indigent circumstances in  
this city, and had no alternative but to  
apprentice her son out. He is now (no  
strange are fate's chances) a physician of  
more than ordinary skill, his industry  
and application being tireless, and his  
natural capacity being far beyond the  
gifts allotted to the generality of persons.  
He is also the happy husband of a  
beautiful Effie, whose grateful heart re-  
members the many little acts of kind-  
ness he lavished upon her when he was  
the poor apprentice boy, and she the  
hard-stitching dressmaker's girl.  
Proud as Effie's parents are of their  
daughter and their wealth, they are just  
as proud of their handsome, gentlemanly  
learned and successful son-in-law. The  
whole family, with the newly married  
pair, moved several years since to the  
Far West, and happy in themselves,  
they rejoice in the goodness of that mys-  
teriously working Providence who re-  
stored the lost daughter to her parents,  
and the bereaved parents to their long  
looked for daughter.

**HOPE, THE MILLIONAIRE.**  
The Paris correspondent of the  
Picaque gives the following in-  
teresting account of Mr. Hope:  
The auctioneers are still ham-  
mering away at poor Mr. Hope's  
effects. Nobody has been found  
able to bid for his splendid man-  
sion, which the heir is ready to  
give away for the moderate sum  
of \$300,000, which is a diminution  
of \$180,000 in the original price.  
The price is to be lowered again to  
\$350,000, and if no one is found  
wealthy enough to afford to pay  
\$18,000 rent a year, it is said a  
joint stock company will be formed  
to purchase it to sell by detail;  
the garden will be divided in build-  
ing lots, the carved wood, the  
inlaid floors, the bronze ornaments  
the green-house glass, the curtains  
will be sold in detail, and a very  
handsome profit cleared on the money  
invested. In this way the most  
splendid mansions in Paris will be  
effaced from the map. Verily it  
does appear that nothing on this  
soil should be permanent. I men-  
tioned the rather singular circum-  
stance that this heir had accepted  
the heritage *vis bene dicta* in con-  
sequence of the rumors this proceed-  
ing excited. It is reported that  
the bankrupt fortune is in a most  
disadvantageous position—the mere  
value of the property was \$1,000,000.  
He spent a million of dollars on  
the mansion now offered for \$300,000,  
and a great passion for gas-  
tronomy cost him a great deal of  
money, but what dealt the heaviest  
blow on his estate was his love  
of gambling. It is said—but this  
I can scarcely credit—that the  
money which stood in his name in  
French Funds (it returned him  
\$450,000 interest annually) had all  
been sold long before his death,  
and that mortgages held the great-  
er part of the estate, houses and  
railway shares which stood in his  
name. In the hey-day of his car-  
eer his income was \$810,000 a year.  
Almost a million of dollars annu-  
ally! Judge if many a mother,  
with a marriageable daughter,  
did not toss sleepless on their  
couches scheming the royal road  
to that gold filled hand! It is  
said this was great pleasure of his  
earlier life, I mean to see the plots  
laid to catch him in matrimony,  
to receive the honeyed homages of  
fine ladies, and the universal flat-  
tery which greeted Crassus Hope  
everywhere. He glided past mid-  
dle life on velvet! There was  
but one drawback to his happiness;  
he was superstitious, and this  
weakness was played on more than  
once to force him to have and to  
hold as his wedded wife some of

these graceful but mercenary Par-  
sienness. He came near being  
married once, and that miscarried  
not so much by his own fault  
as—but let me tell, and not antici-  
pate the story. He solaced him-  
self in the expensive, but easily  
broken chain of a beauty belong-  
ing to the Varieties theatre. She  
was celebrated throughout Paris  
for her attraction and accomplish-  
ments, and he lived most agree-  
ably with her. Unmindful of the  
perils which experience warns us  
attend the experiment of making  
good better, after some roseate  
years passed away with her, he  
determined to take her for better  
and for worse—to marry an ac-  
tress after having declined duchesses  
by the score! He had given in-  
structions to his notary to frame  
a most generous marriage contract,  
and had collected the necessary  
papers together. He had not breath-  
ed a word of his designs to the  
actress. Shortly before the dis-  
covery to her, I believe the very  
day before it, the actress in a fit  
of ill humor, discharged her maid,  
adding to the dismissal epithets  
of the most insulting character,  
and this before all the other male  
and female servants. Stung to the  
most implacable resentment, the  
chamber-maid placed in Mr. Hope's  
hands a letter the actress had  
written to a handsome actor of  
the theatre, and which expressed  
in the most inflamed language  
how ardently she returned his love.  
This Partisan arrow was fatal to  
his love. Nevertheless, he said  
nothing. Invitations had been  
issued for a dinner party the next  
day, when he intended to disclose  
his plans to the actress and his  
friends. The dinner was deligh-  
tful; everybody was gay and the  
cooks and butlers had done their  
duty. After the dessert was well  
nigh over, Mr. Hope gave the ac-  
tress the marriage contract to read.  
I shall not attempt to describe her  
high-wrought picture of future  
bless, she abruptly handed her the  
letter. The poor woman was con-  
founded, her senses utterly forsook  
her; she could think of no excuse,  
she could summon not even the  
argument of tears to plead for her.  
The downfall was too great and  
too sudden. Mr. Hope ordered  
her out of the house. She quitted  
it without opening her mouth—  
She went home and lighted the  
charcoal brazier, but the fumes  
having penetrated another apart-  
ment of the house an alarm was  
given and she was prevented from  
commencing her fatal purpose.  
Nothing sold so high at Mr. Hope's  
sale as his cellar; his Sherry and  
Madiera were remarkably fine,  
but the wines which fetched the  
highest prices were Chateau Lor-  
oze, which brought \$3 60 a bottle,  
and Sauterne Chateau Dieguen  
(\$144) \$2 50. The famous Chateau  
Laforce, retour d'Inde (he had kept  
it traveling three years), of the  
Marquis d'Alligre's sale, did not  
bring these prices. Chevet bought  
all of the d'Alligre cellar. The  
silver sold at Mr. Hope's sale was  
upwards of 750 pounds! It sold  
very low, for the best houses here  
use Elkington's plated ware. It  
is even found in the Tuilleries!

**JACOB STRAWS, THE GREAT DRO-  
VER.**—The papers frequently  
mention this wonderful successful  
farmer and drover, who emigrated  
some time since, from Muskingum  
county, of this State to Illinois.  
In a letter to the Tribune a cor-  
respondent thus tells of him:  
In the vicinity of Jacksonville is  
the most noted man in Illinois,  
not excepting the "little giant."  
I am told that he is a native of  
Muskingum county, Ohio, that he  
emigrated to the prairies many  
years ago with money enough to  
buy a quarter section of land. He  
is of medium stature, but his frame  
has been of immense power and  
toughness. Sometimes when he  
has been purchasing cattle he has  
accomplished the almost incredible  
feat of riding on horseback nine  
successive days and nights, with  
no sleep but what he got in the saddle.  
His judgment of cattle is al-  
most infallible. He will ride into  
a drove of cattle, glance over it  
with incredible quickness, count-  
ing the number, singling out the  
average ox, computing from him  
the whole drove, and offering a  
price for the whole more promptly  
than many would for a single ox.  
He has the reputation of being a  
fair dealer and will not haggle with  
those who sell and buy of him.  
If his customers like his terms,  
that ends the matter, and if not it  
certainly ends it. He measures out  
his plans weeks ahead by his en-  
gagements and never forgiving the  
lagger who keeps him waiting—  
His cattle business enlarged enor-  
mously until he sold and purchased  
many thousands a year. All the  
money not needed in this business  
was invested in lands, and it is  
said that he has never been known  
to sell an acre. His home farm  
contains ten thousand acres, and a  
gentleman told me that one field  
on that farm, planted year after  
year with corn, contains three  
thousand acres, and another four  
thousand. Near LaSalle he has a  
tract of some six or seven thou-  
sand acres, and besides those many  
smaller farms of a section, less or

more. His landed estate is said to  
be worth a million of dollars.  
His mode of dealing with ten-  
ants is characteristic. He assigns  
them certain tracts, and tells them  
he wants them to put in so many  
acres of corn, agreeing, if they  
work well, to pay them so much a  
bushel for the crop, when ripe. In  
the fall he brings each man his  
money, and then drives to each a  
certain number of cattle and hogs,  
and says, "I will pay you so much  
a head to feed these this winter all  
they can eat, and you are to have  
them at my house on the first day  
of next May." On the specified  
day his droves are coming in from  
all directions, and buyers from the  
East and cities are there, attending  
the greatest cattle market in the  
West, if not in America. The  
beef cattle on the grounds amount  
to thousands, and the droves are  
able to get just what they want.  
And what is singular, this man  
never keeps book accounts, retain-  
ing the minutest details of his im-  
mense business in his memory, and  
filling up his engagements with  
perfect exactness.  
A few years since such protracted  
tasking of mind and body broke  
him down, and I am told that he is  
showing too many signs of age for  
a man said not to be sixty. In  
some respects he is the most re-  
markable man in Illinois, the like  
of whom will not soon be seen a-  
gain. His name is Jacob Strawn.

**THE REPUBLICAN.**  
WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1855.

We find upon experiment that  
Wednesday will suit more of the Mails  
than Thursday, we have accordingly  
dated our paper on Wednesday and  
shall so continue it until other changes in  
mail arrangements shall render a change  
of publication day necessary.

**ELECTION RETURNS.**  
We have thought it unnecessary to  
take up room by republishing the entire  
table of votes at all the precincts, as sug-  
gested in our last, inasmuch as the cor-  
rections are few and unimportant. Be-  
low we give the total amounts received  
by all the candidates:

Governor.	Tax Assessor.
Winston, 1711 Bryan, 849	Shortridge, 738 Owens, 408
Congress.	
Martin, 1327 Hunnicutt, 262	Harris, 1031 White, 210
Senate.	
Abernathy, 1443 Davis, 104	Allen, 977 Commissioners.
Representatives.	
Ellis, 1229 McGinn, 1099	Davis, 1181 Morgan, 997
Morgan, 1089 Emory, 808	Linden, 810 Lively, 738
Treadwell, 755 Landers, 700	McClellan, 592 Blackburn, 686
Mangum, 332 Teague, 554	Widdock, 249 Melton, 199
Tax Collector.	
McHarg, 1575 White, 149	Amorino, 804 Kirby, 124
Brooks, 81	

\* Elected.  
Whole number of votes polled 2,498,  
the largest ever before given.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY  
OF NASHVILLE.**—We invite the par-  
ticular attention of all persons interested,  
to the advertisement of the fifth annual  
course of Lectures in this institution  
which will commence on the 29th day  
of October next.

The Medical Department was estab-  
lished in 1850. Success has been  
undoubtedly in the history of Medical  
Colleges in the United States.—The first  
session numbered 121 students, 33 of  
whom graduated—second session 152,  
of whom 36 graduated—third session  
229, and 71 graduates—fourth session  
294, and 93 graduates.

The Medical Department is hand-  
somer endowed, well provided with  
every facility for teaching, and has other  
advantages for obtaining a thorough  
Medical education, equal doubtless to  
any in the Union.

President Pierce has appointed John  
L. Dawson of Pennsylvania, Governor  
of Kansas, in place of Reeder removed.  
Dawson was a member of the last Con-  
gress from Pennsylvania and voted for  
the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and is re-  
presented as a decidedly pro slavery man.  
We see that the President has been bit-  
terly denounced for the removal of Reeder  
and appointment of Dawson, by  
several leading abolition papers of the  
North, characterizing it as the crowning  
act of his political infamy. If any por-  
tion of the Union has cause to complain  
of President Pierce, it is most assuredly  
not the South. He has sacrificed more  
personally and politically for southern  
rights and equality, and breathed a more  
fervent storm of Free soil and Abolition  
fanaticism, than any President who has  
preceeded him, and is most assuredly en-  
titled to the full confidence and gratitude  
of the Southern people.

**BASCOM FEMALE INSTITUTE, HUNTS-  
VILLE ALABAMA.**—We published some  
weeks since, some interesting facts, relative  
to this justly popular Institution  
collected from the annual Circular and  
Announcement. We this week publish  
the advertisement of the Fall Term,  
which will open on the first Monday in

September next, with complete arrange-  
ments and well selected Faculty, which  
sets forth the advantages and facilities  
of the Institution so fully as to leave us  
nothing to do but earnestly solicit an at-  
tentive perusal on the part of all per-  
sons interested in Female Ed-  
ucation, and especially those who have  
daughters or wards they intend to send  
to a distance.  
We believe the Institution to be emi-  
nently worthy of patronage, and not only  
recommend it to others, but intend  
in a few days, to prove our faith by our  
works.

**THE ELECTION.**  
We publish from the Montgomery  
Advertiser and other papers, the returns  
of the recent election, so far as heard  
from. It is probable that by our next  
issue we shall be able to publish a full  
list and classification of the members  
elected throughout the State.

The democratic victory everywhere  
appears to have been complete—the  
Know Nothing or American party not  
even voting the usual Whig strength.

We cannot withhold the expression  
of our peculiar gratification at the re-  
election of the Hon. J. F. Dowdell, late  
Representative from this the 7th Dist.  
A more true, faithful and attentive Rep-  
resentative has never been sent from a  
single district in the Union; and we sin-  
cerely hope and trust that his successor,  
Hon. S. W. Harris, may be his equal in  
every respect.

The lock of wool mentioned in the  
following letter has been left at our Of-  
fice. It is indeed a curiosity for length,  
fineness and beauty: it is subject to the  
inspection of all who fell interested or  
desire to see it.

REV. MR. JONES, DEAR SIR:—  
I send you a few roles of wool from my import-  
ed Cotswold Buck, he is one year old in  
this month (June) he cost me \$300—  
sheared 10 lb. washed wool—the Cotswold  
sheep is the finest for mutton qual-  
ities in the world, fall after 2 years old  
they are ready sale for \$30 each for  
mutton—they will not 200lb. after butch-  
ered—will sell for 20 cents per pound—  
this is worth \$5— they are a large bod-  
ied sheep, short legs, no horns—easy to  
keep—very mature—fine constitution—  
have a brisk like a steer—1 import  
every year—I sell my Bucks after 2  
seasons for cost, I import the world's  
best again. I often pay \$500 for the  
Premier Bucks in England—I sell full  
blood Buck Lambs for \$200—half bloods  
—cross of Cotswold & common sheep at  
\$80 and cross with Cotswold and Marino  
at \$80. JOHN BURKE.  
CAMDEN, WILCOX, CO. ALA.  
JUNE 19, 1855.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 6.—  
The election in this State is favor-  
able to the Know Nothings. In the  
9th District, Cox, the American  
candidate, has been elected to  
Congress, and in this city the party  
have 1600 majority. In the first  
and eighth wards, however, riots  
occurred and several lives were  
lost. The Irish fired on the Ameri-  
cans and killed three. The Ameri-  
cans subsequently caught and hung  
an Irishman, and fired into blocks  
of buildings.

The entire American Ticket has  
been elected in Kentucky. Horri-  
ble riots however had occurred  
between the Americans and Irish  
in Louisville, and 20 were killed,  
3 of whom were Americans.—  
Twelve houses were burnt, and  
portions of bodies were drawn out  
from the ruins.

St. Louis, August 7.—The Journal says that the  
election having terminated, the  
riots have ceased, but that they  
were premeditated by the Irish,  
who were the aggressors in the first  
instance.

St. Louis, August 7.—Great ex-  
citement exists in Kansas respect-  
ing the new governor. The Legis-  
lature distrusts his soundness on  
the Slavery question. A petition  
is in circulation requesting the  
President to appoint Woodson in  
case Dawson should resign.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Judge  
Moore, of Alabama, has been ap-  
pointed Associate Justice of the  
Supreme Court in Kansas, vice  
Rush Emore, removed on the  
same ground as ex-Governor Reeder.  
Townsend Harris, of New York,  
has been appointed Consul to  
Japan under the Perry Treaty.

In a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr.  
BELLows, of New York, before the  
Western Unitarian Conference, he  
delivered the following paragraph:  
"For my own part, I say it in all sol-  
emnity, I have lived to become sincere-  
ly suspicious of the piety of those who  
do not love pleasure in any form. I  
cannot trust the man that never laughs;  
that is always sad; that has no ap-  
parent outlets of those natural springs  
of sportiveness and gaiety that are per-  
ennial in the human soul. I know that  
nature takes her revenge on such vio-  
lence. I expect to find secret vices, ma-  
lignant sins or horrid crimes springing  
out of this hot-bed of confined air and  
imprisoned space; and therefore, it  
gives me a sincere moral gratification  
anywhere, and in any community, to  
see innocent pleasures and popular a-  
musements resisting the religious bigot-  
ry that frowns so unwisely upon them.  
Anything is better than that dark dead,  
unhappy social life—a prey to ennu-  
i and morbid excitement, which results from  
unmitigated puritanism, whose second  
crop is usually unbridled license and in-  
famous folly."

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]  
**DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!**  
**SAM DEMOLISHED!!!**  
**DOWDELL ELECTED TO CONGRESS BY ABOUT 500 MAJORITY!!**  
The election news is so good  
that we scarcely know how to  
chronicle it, except thus:  
Dowdell is elected to Congress  
over Watts!  
Felder (Dem.) beat Pratt (K. N.)  
for the Senate from the District of  
Antauga and Montgomery.  
Jackson (Dem.) elected to the  
Legislature from Antauga over  
McWhorter (K. N.)  
The Anti-Know-Nothings and  
Democrats have carried Chambers—  
electing Bacon to the Senate over  
McLeimore.  
We carry Talladega by some  
three hundred for all our candi-  
dates.  
Indeed it is useless to give par-  
ticulars. Where "Sam" thought  
himself strongest, he finds that he  
was weakest. His defeat in the  
State is signal and overwhelming  
judging from the completion of  
the returns so far as received.  
We shall publish returns as fast  
as they are received. Our friends  
can afford to be patient, under the  
assurance that the result is every  
thing they could wish.  
MONTGOMERY.—The following is  
the result of the election in this  
county:  
FOR GOVERNOR  
Winston 932  
Shortridge 1115  
FOR CONGRESS.  
Dowdell 949  
Watts 1175  
Wright and McMullin are elected  
Representatives; and Waters  
Sheriff.  
Two precincts heard from are  
not official.  
COOSA COUNTY.—The entire  
Democratic ticket has been elect-  
ed.  
Majority for Winston and Har-  
ris 490 to 500.  
AUTAUGA COUNTY.—As will be  
seen, Autauga sustains her repu-  
tation:  
Winston's majority 106  
Dowdell's 119  
All of the Democratic ticket e-  
lected by about the same majori-  
ties.  
MACON COUNTY.—The following  
is the result of the election in Ma-  
con county, so far as heard from:  
Watts 1202  
Dowdell 881  
Watts majority 321  
Enen and Aberfole are to hear  
from, but will not change the re-  
sult but a very few votes.  
Shortridge's majority at the  
same boxes about 253.  
CHAMBERS COUNTY.—Official—  
The following is the official vote of  
Chambers county:  
FOR GOVERNOR.  
Winston 1206  
Shortridge 712  
FOR CONGRESS.  
Dowdell 1232  
Watts 867  
FOR STATE SENATE.  
Bacon 1064  
McLeimore 1036  
TALLAPOOSA COUNTY.—The fol-  
lowing letter shows the result in  
Tallapoosa:  
DADEVILLE, August 7 1855.  
Sirs.—Below is a statement  
from the election returns of this  
county, taken from lists of polls  
filed in the Sheriff's office up to 12  
o'clock, this day. All boxes heard  
from.  
The Democratic ticket, with the  
exception of the Clerk of the Cir-  
cuit Court, will be elected by near-  
ly 100 majority. Winston's ma-  
jority 239, and Dowdell's 253.  
BARNECK COUNTY.—The fol-  
lowing dispatch gives the news from  
this county, which is glorious be-  
yond precedent:  
COLUMBUS, Aug. 8.—In Barbour  
county, Winston's majority is 950.  
Shorter, for Congress, has a ma-  
jority of 426, and Cochran & Co.,  
Anti-Know Nothings, have from  
500 to 700 majority.

**From the Mont. Mail.**  
**ELECTION NEWS.**  
Macon County.—The entire A-  
merican ticket for this county is  
elected by about 350 majority.  
The vote for Governor and member  
of Congress is as follows. Short-  
ridge 1164; Winston 881; Watts  
1202; Dowdell 881.  
Talladega County.—A letter  
from a friend in this county says,  
"The American party is routed,  
horse, foot, dragoons." The whole  
anti-American party will be elec-  
ted by about 200 majority."  
Butler County.—The following  
is the reported result in Butler  
county: Winston 698; Shortridge  
625. For Congress, Alford 716;  
Shorter 592.  
Coosa County.—It is reported  
that the entire anti American tick-  
et has been elected in Coosa. Ma-  
jority for Winston and Harris  
from 400 to 500.  
SELMA, Aug. 8.—Green County.  
—The official returns of Green  
county gives Shortridge a majority  
of 408, and Smith 207.  
Perry County.—The official  
vote of Perry shows a majority for  
Shortridge of 410, and Smith 352.  
The American ticket in both coun-  
ties elected.  
Tuscaloosa County.—Shortridge

majority in Tuscaloosa is report-  
ed by passengers on the stage to  
be 1012.  
CABANA, August 8.—Wilcox  
county has gone against the Ameri-  
can party by about 100 majority.

**From the Huntsville Advo-  
THE ELECTION**  
On Monday passed off quietly.  
The day was cool and pleasant and  
the people voted without fuss or  
parade. There was as much "log  
rolling" as we ever saw before.  
Our paper goes to press so early  
that we cannot give the returns.  
The following is as near the result  
as we can give. For Governor,  
Winston's majority is supposed to  
range from 400 to 600. For Con-  
gress, Cobb's majority is from 100  
to 150.  
Col Wm Acklen is re-elected  
State Senator over Col Wm Flem-  
ing.  
John T Haden, Esq., and Gov  
Reuben Chapman are elected  
Representatives. Col Clemens  
was beat from 75 to 100 votes.  
David S Nowlin, Esq., is the  
Sheriff by a considerable majority.  
Wm J Cosby re-elected Tax Asses-  
sor. John Giddens Tax Asses-  
sor. Daniel Johnson County  
Treasurer without opposition.  
Allen Walls, Thos McNary, Dick-  
son Cobb and Wm M Roper are  
supposed to be elected County  
Commissioners.  
In Marshall county, at Gunter-  
ville Winston 333, Shortridge 77,  
Adams 248, Cobb 169. Clayville  
Adams 32, Cobb 14.  
The following returns of the e-  
lection in Madison, on Monday  
last, although not official reported,  
are believed to be substantially  
correct.  
For Governor.—Winston 1368,  
Shortridge 632.  
Congress—Cobb 1174, Adams  
576.  
House of Representatives.—Haden  
1212, Chapman 1052, Clem-  
ens 924.  
State Senate—Acklen 1077,  
Fleming 558.

**ADDITIONAL BY THE ASIA.**  
The Asia arrived at Boston at noon  
on Thursday, and her mails reached this  
city yesterday afternoon.  
The Asia reports, passed on the 22d  
ult., at 10 5 A. M. the ship Conqueror,  
20 miles west of Tuskan, bound east,  
25th at 10 50 P. M. latitude 50 27,  
long 27 23, exchanged signals with the  
R. M. S. America bound east.  
The Washington sailed from South-  
ampton for New York on the 18th of  
July, with 210 passengers.  
The Cunard steamship Arabia was at  
Liverpool, embarking troops for the seat  
of war.

**The War.**  
The general prospects of the war, at  
home and abroad, were not very encour-  
aging. Partial successes before Sebast-  
opol have, however, revived the droop-  
ing spirits of the army, although the  
small reported losses of the Allies show  
that the successes were not of impor-  
tance.  
Peltier, whose character suffered  
much after the repulse of the 18th of  
June, was requiring confidence, and  
from the strength of the French works  
now close advanced towards the Malak-  
off, there is a probability of its early  
capture.  
A dispatch from General Simpson is  
published, giving an account of the em-  
barcation of the body of Lord Raglan,  
for England. Peltier placed a garland  
of immortelles on the coffin, and the  
French troops formed an avenue of men  
six miles long from the camp to the sea.  
The following are the latest dispatches:  
Under date of July 16th, 11 P. M.,  
Gen Peltier telegraphs: "The enemy  
who had for some days endeavored in  
vain to stop our left approach in front  
of the Malakoff Tower, attempted last  
night to drive us back, but they were re-  
pulsed by the first division of the second  
corps. Three times the Russians threw  
themselves upon our trenches with their  
usual shouting, but after each attempt  
they were compelled to retreat by the  
steady fire and calm attitude of our sol-  
diers, leaving behind them many of their  
slain."  
July 17th, Gen Simpson telegraphs:  
"Nothing of importance has occurred."  
The army is in good health." July 18th  
he telegraphs: "A sortie made on the  
left attack was repulsed with only three  
casualties on the British side."  
The Paris Patrie, July 19th, says:  
According to the news received this  
morning, the Russians attempted another  
sortie last night, about ten o'clock,  
against the batteries of Carrea Bay, and  
were vigorously repulsed. Letters say  
that the Russian ships begin to suffer  
from the French mortar battery on the  
side of Quarantine Bay, and deserters  
say that the Russians of the shipping are  
reduced one-half."  
The French have cleared Kamiesch of  
all suspicious persons, and have estab-  
lished a municipality.  
The British General Eyre has had a  
leg amputated. General Sir John Camp-  
bell died within Sebastopol, and under  
a flag of truce his sword was returned.

**THE ARMY IN THE FIELD**  
The Sardinian and Turkish forces have  
again withdrawn from the valley of Bal-  
dar to Balaklava. This may indicate  
either another modification in the plan  
of campaign, or that field operations a-  
gainst the Russians have been abandon-  
ed. The report is confirmed that the  
Russians have received reinforcements.  
Gortschakoff has written to St. Peters-  
burg acknowledging their arrival.

**THE BLACK SEA.**  
Another sea expedition is fitting out,  
but the destination is unknown. It is  
supposed to be either against Odessa, or  
to relieve the Turks, had pressed in An-  
atolia, and perhaps it may be for opera-

**THE PRINCIPALITIES.**  
The Austrian troops in the Principal-  
ities are being proportionally reduced,  
and the men conveyed home to Hun-  
gary—some to Vienna.

**THE BALTIC.**  
Nine British ships were reconnoitering  
approaches to Abo.  
The Russians official journal of Heli-  
ingfors complains, that on July 3d, an  
English boat came into the small har-  
bor of Kauma, district of Abo, under  
the false pretext of a flag of truce, and  
plundered the shipping, until fired on  
by a detachment of Chasseurs.  
No intelligence concerning the move-  
ments of the main body of the allied  
forces had been received.

**GERMANIC RELATIONS.**  
The London morning Chronicle pub-  
lishes the text of an Austrian circular,  
dated June 23th, to the Germanic Diet.  
The document speaks strongly for peace,  
and also says that Austria will continue  
to hold the Principalities till peace be  
restored. Austria further asks the Ger-  
manic Confederation to maintain in  
present attitude. A telegraph dispatch  
says the Diet has replied that present  
circumstances do not call for fresh mea-  
sures, and the Diet does not contemplate  
extending its obligations or engage-  
ments.  
It is stated in Vienna that a better  
understanding now exists between the  
Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, and  
that their action in the Federal Diet will  
be identical. There is also a rumor—  
scarcely credible, however, —that the al-  
lies propose that the Crimea be given to  
Turkey, the Principalities to Austria  
and Lombardy to Sardinia. England  
and France to have contingent advan-  
tages.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Mr. Roebuck's motion for a vote of  
censure on the Government, after being  
debated at great length, was thrown out  
in the House of Commons by a majori-  
ty of 107; the numbers being for the  
motion 182, against it 289. The de-  
bate occupied twenty-six columns of the  
London Times. The Palmerston min-  
istry has thus a new lease of life.  
It is stated that Sir Wm. Molesworth  
will succeed Lord John Russell as Col-  
onial Secretary, and that Sir Benj. Hall  
will be Commissioner of Works, with-  
out a cabinet seat, and Sir John Shelley  
President of the Board of Health.  
Parliamentary business other than  
the above, has been unimportant.  
A committee has been investigating  
into the police outrages in the recent  
Hyde Park demonstrations.  
Anthony Gilbe & Sons, of London,  
are appointed financial agents of Peru.  
Dr Armond, Napoleon's St. Helena  
doctor, is dead.

**FRANCE.**  
The Moniteur contains a decree mod-  
ifying the import duties on several ar-  
ticles.  
The sum set apart for the expense of  
the Fete Napoleon on the 18th of Aug-  
ust is to be distributed to the widows  
and orphans of the war. Five hundred  
Russians, now at Toulon, are to be ex-  
changed at Odessa for French prisoners  
of June 18th.

**SPAIN.**  
Don Escalante is appointed Minister  
to Washington in room of M. Cuetos.  
A telegraphic message from Madrid  
says the rupture with Rome is complete,  
the Roman Charge having demanded  
his passport on the 16th, on account of  
the passage of Church Property Bill.  
The Black Warrior dispute with the  
United States is definitely settled by the  
indemnity of a million reals.  
The French mail has been again stop-  
ped by the insurgents near Burgos. Ten  
Carlists were shot on the 10th at Gine-  
dune. Some skirmishes occurred at Bur-  
gos, in which the loss on either side was  
trifling. Among the killed, however,  
was General Arano, brother-in-law of  
Cabrera. Barcelona had become quiet  
once more. The treaty with the Dom-  
inican Republic is authorized by the  
Cortes.

**ITALY.**  
France, England and Sardinia are said  
to have expressed their formal disap-  
proval of the proposed league of the Cin-  
que States. The Turin papers speak  
of an attempted insurrection in the  
Duchy of Modena, and arrests had been  
made at Spezia, Carrara, Massi, Lerici,  
and elsewhere.  
Owing to the troubled state of Italy  
the French garrison at Rome has been  
reinforced by a thousand more men.  
Mazzini publishes a letter in the Ge-  
nova papers, warning Italians against  
Bonapartist intrigues.

**Bismuth** has been discovered in  
Shelby county, Ky. The metal is very  
brittle and fusible and exhibits by the  
blow-pipe, the genuine characteristic of  
bismuth. It readily dissolves in con-  
centrated nitric acid to a clear solution.  
Muratic acid acts but feebly upon it—  
The solution in nitric acid results in nea-  
rly pure bismuth, with only some slight  
traces of zinc and iron.

**GENEVA.**—Mr Greeley was quite de-  
lighted with Geneva, and in one of his  
letters says:  
"I was not surprised to find quite a  
number of wealthy Americans comfort-  
ably settled here; for if I were condemn-



ed to live in any place I ever saw where my mother tongue is not spoken, I should not hesitate to choose Geneva. For here are combined the blessings of republican freedom and the pure health giving breath of the mountains, here the fruit of the vine, bears its fruit in the open air, side by side with the apple and nearly every fruit of the temperate zone; here nature is prolific, enfranchised man industrious, and squalid poverty hardly known; and I know no other city of equal importance which rivals this at once in grandeur of scenery and an abundance and variety of resources for comfortable living."

#### TELEGRAPHIC. LATER FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE  
BALTIC.**  
New York, Aug. 8.—The Baltic has arrived.

Cotton.—The market has declined 1-8. Sales for the week 34,000 bales, including 3,000 to exporters and 4,000 to speculators. Imports since departure of last steamer 25,000 bales, stock on hand 62,000 bales. New Orleans fair 7-8, middling 6-7-8.

Wheat.—Market unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Indian Corn advanced.

Manchester trade generally unchanged. The political news, though interesting, presents no feature of importance.

It is rumored that Gen. Simpson and Omar Pacha have resigned. The French continue their advances upon Malakoff, which the Russians continue to fortify.

There had been neither sorties or assaults since previous advances. The position of all parties in open field is unchanged.

The British in the Sea of Azoff destroyed the bridge boats at Genital without loss.

Operations in the Baltic are unimportant.

Preparations for a campaign on the Danube continue.

Basha Baidokov mutilated and committed great excesses.

A formidable insurrection of the Arabs at Tripoli is reported.

It is reported that the Russians remain near Kars, but have not invested the city.

The French loan has all been taken.

Latter.—The Russians made a sortie on the 24th, but were repulsed.

It is rumored that a secret expedition will attempt to force Sebastopol harbor while the land force assaults.

An Inexpensive Error.

The Albany Atlas did something so cleverly the other day as to buy the Albany Register into the following explosion of gratitude:

"If the editor of the Atlas will accept a hat, and can find any body that will charge one to us, he can order it right off. He has done the best thing of the season—decidedly the richest. It is so true to nature, too. Here it is!"

To the apparent surprise of the editor of the Register, the editor of the Atlas did find some one who would charge a hat to him, and in due time the bill was presented.

Whereupon the editor of the Register makes the following confession:

"We confess to a good deal of veracity in the matter of this hat. We forgot the competition of business, and what risk men will run in disposing of their merchandise. We did not suppose a better could be found who would be green enough to say to the Atlas, 'here is my hat' on our account; and therefore felt safe in our generous offer. We thought the Editor would expend a good deal of boot-shoe-leather, in inquiring around town for a cover to his nob, and he has 'gone and done it.' We acknowledge the corn. We pay for that hat some day, if we have to put ourselves on short allowance to accomplish the feat. We submit that in common decency, and out of respect to our principles, the hat selected should have been a 'wide awake.' Knowing, American hat, and not a cant-and-out aristocratic beaver. However, this being a mere matter of taste, we shan't complain. It ought to have been specific in matter of description of the hat selected. And this reminds of an adventure we had once in a political betting line. We were a great Jackson man, we were the last time that the old general ran for the Presidency, whenever a Genl. Jackson for that office shall be so again. We lived in the county, and had a neighbor who was the other side of the political fence. Well, we got into an argument with him one day, and so it was he of success that he offered to bet a horse against \$50 that the old Hero of New Orleans would not be elected. We took the argument being one and no end, was renewed from time to time with the same result until five horses on one side and \$250 on the other were in the issue of the election. But we had forgotten to bet on the animals, and such a horse as was tendered in the issue of the bet was a sight to see. There was an ailment to horse-flesh is subject that

was not exhibited by one of these five horses we should like to be informed of its diagnosis. There was ringbone, and spavin, and tringhal, and blindness, and heaves, and one venerable old roadster had all these and in addition was deaf as a post. We kept them a week as a collection of curiosities in the animal line, and then sold them at auction. According to our recollection, four of them sold for \$40, in the aggregate and we gave a tin pedler \$10 for taking the other. We have not bet on elections since, and don't want to win any more horses.

**Holloway's Pills** a certain Remedy for Indigestion and Liver Complaint.—Maria Armstrong (27), of Edgartown, New Jersey, suffered more than most people from indigestion, accompanied by liver complaint, several very clever medical men, told her she was in a consumption, and her friends despaired of her ever recovering, as she had tried every thing they thought likely to benefit her, with out success. At last she tried Holloway's Pills, which quickly assimilated with the blood, removed the obnoxious matter, and thoroughly cleansed and renovated the system. The result is, that she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. These Pills are also a certain cure for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

#### OBITUARY.

Died at her residence, two miles north of this place, on Wednesday last, Mrs. NANCY A. ROWLAND, widow of Richard D. Rowland. Mrs. Rowland was born in Fairfield District, South Carolina on the 22nd day of February, 1808, and was consequently, at the time of her death, in the 47th year of her age. She was married on the 4th Sept. 1828, and removed to this County with her husband in 1834, where she remained until the time of her death. She made a profession of religion at a revival meeting in the Methodist Church in Jacksonville, in Sept. 1848, and soon after attached herself to the Church, of which she remained a worthy and acceptable member until her decease. She suffered much from the painful affliction for some years before her death, but bore her afflictions with Christian patience and resignation. In the relations of wife, mother, sister, friend and neighbor, she discharged all her duties with uniform fidelity; and by her kind, liberal and friendly disposition she made many warm and devoted friends, in whose bosoms her death has left a void not soon to be filled. Her last moments were cheered with the consolations and bright hopes of immortal life.

#### AGENTS WANTED

in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

June 26.

#### Medical College of Georgia

AUGUSTA, July 6th, 1855.

The Twenty-fourth Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence the first Monday in November next.

**FACULTY:**

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.  
Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy—J. A. MEANS, M. D.

Maternal Medicine, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence—L. P. GARVIN, M. D.

Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. MILLER, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D.

Surgical, Comparative and Microscopical Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.

Professor of Surgery—JURIAH HARRIS, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course: \$10 00

Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once): \$10 00

For further particulars, apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean.

July 24, 1855.—2m.

#### NOTICE.

##### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me as Trustee, by Lot Whitlock, of the County of Benton & State of Alabama, on the 14th April, 1852, in favor of R. F. Hampton, I shall, on the 20th day of September, 1855, upon the premises where said Whitlock now resides, offer for sale, at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall be of value to pay said debt, interest, costs and charges—to wit: one Negro Woman slave, named Nance, one Girl named Linda, a Boy named Dave, and a tract of Land, designated as the west half of south west fourth of Section 11, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District.

HAMPTON GRAHAM, Trustee.  
August 16, 1855.

#### H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment. No. 10

WHEREVER that GREAT MEDICINE called H. G. Farrell's celebrated Arabian Liniment, has been introduced, it has performed the most extraordinary cures in the annals of medical history—every body who uses it once becomes its warmest friend—they not only keep it always on hand for the benefit of its timely use in cases of emergency, but recommend it to all their friends. It has been before the public for nearly ten years, and yet is daily developing new virtues; many diseases have been cured by it, for which the proprietor had never recommended it; its magical virtues spread through the land with the speed of lightning, and many, many poor invalids who supposed their days on this earth were fast drawing to a close, have been by a persevering use of this invaluable Liniment HEALED, and now rejoice in the blessings of health, and the enjoyment of this beautiful world. Read this to believe, and not to doubt. Inquire of your neighbors whom you know to have used it, and they will tell you that no medicine ever discovered possesses the half of its extraordinary healing powers. The racking pains of rheumatism and neuralgia yield in a few minutes to its powerfully anodyne properties. "The lame are made to walk." Old sores, which have rendered the subject a loathsome thing to behold, are healed. The weak and trembling, from deranged state of the nerves, by the use of this Liniment, rejoice in the recovery of their former health and strength. Many long standing affections of the liver, kidneys and bladder have yielded to its use after the various remedies had failed. It is very efficacious in curing the diseases of horses and cattle, such as swellings, sprains, bruises, swelling, cramp, lameness, dry shoulder, splint, &c.; and if used in the beginning, never fails to stop the further progress of such, poll-evel, ringbone and spavin.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper all others are counterfeit.

Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Rome; by J. W. Bachelor, Wadswell; Baker & Hene, Lamar; J. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arabaocchee; by R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

#### AGENTS WANTED

in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

June 26.

#### Medical College of Georgia

AUGUSTA, July 6th, 1855.

The Twenty-fourth Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence the first Monday in November next.

**FACULTY:**

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.  
Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy—J. A. MEANS, M. D.

Maternal Medicine, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence—L. P. GARVIN, M. D.

Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. MILLER, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D.

Surgical, Comparative and Microscopical Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.

Professor of Surgery—JURIAH HARRIS, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course: \$10 00

Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once): \$10 00

For further particulars, apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean.

July 24, 1855.—2m.

#### NOTICE.

##### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me as Trustee, by Lot Whitlock, of the County of Benton & State of Alabama, on the 14th April, 1852, in favor of R. F. Hampton, I shall, on the 20th day of September, 1855, upon the premises where said Whitlock now resides, offer for sale, at public outcry for cash, to the highest bidder, the following described property, or so much thereof as shall be of value to pay said debt, interest, costs and charges—to wit: one Negro Woman slave, named Nance, one Girl named Linda, a Boy named Dave, and a tract of Land, designated as the west half of south west fourth of Section 11, Township 12, Range 10 east in the Coosa Land District.

HAMPTON GRAHAM, Trustee.  
August 16, 1855.

#### Bascom Female Institute, HUNTSVILLE, ALA. Rev. G. M. EVANS, A. M. President.

The Fall Term of the above Institute will open on the first Monday in September with its arrangements fully completed, and its Faculty well selected.

#### THE EDIFICE

Is a magnificent structure, pronounced by many, the largest and most beautiful building in the State. It is 164 feet long, 52 wide, and three stories high, with two fronts, having a noble double colonnade on either, that gives a commanding appearance to the whole establishment. The elegant finish of the inside work, and the spaciousness of the chapel, the halls, corridors, recitation rooms, drawing rooms, chambers, and domestic apartments, are not surpassed by any Literary Institution, North, or South. Moreover, the chambers have dressing rooms attached as large as ordinary sized bed rooms. The pitch of the first story is 12, the second 16, and the third 14 feet; and the whole is so admirably ventilated that one atmosphere pervades the entire building. The pure and fresh air which may float freely through every portion of the house, renders it, in Summer, not only a guarantee against disease from local causes, but a cool and delightful retreat; and in the Winter no dwelling can be rendered more comfortable. That portion of the building appropriated to school purposes is arranged as follows: a Chapel 50 by 50, with 300 seating, is devoted to Religious Exercises, Lectures, Concerts, and Commencements. A large room 44 by 21, furnished with seats and desks, is used by the Primary and Preparatory Departments; and four rooms each 22 by 21, provided with elegant chairs and suitable tables, are appropriated to the College Classes, giving each an apartment of its own for both study and recitation; the Teachers' exclusive rooms instead of the Classes—a plan which, while it economizes time, prevents a vast deal of confusion.

#### APPARATUS, ETC.

The School has just been furnished with superior apparatus for illustrating Natural Science, including an astronomical telescope, of great focal length, with one terrestrial and three celestial lenses. A splendid set of Chandeliers has also been ordered for the Chapel and Halls, thus adding brilliancy and beauty to its public occasions. Lectures and Experiments on Natural Science will be regularly given.

#### DIPLOMAS

Are awarded to pupils who have passed satisfactory examinations on the prescribed Course of Study.

#### MUSIC.

The Professor of Music is one of the most eminent teachers and performers in the South, and a more elegant and costly variety of Instruments cannot be found in any Institution than that which belongs to the Music Department in this.

#### PAINTING, ETC.

With respect to this Department, it is proper to say, that as an evidence of skill as an artist, its Teacher has taken, within the past year, the highest premiums at two important Fairs in Massachusetts.

#### MODERN LANGUAGES.

These are taught to be read, spoken, and written, by a native French Lady, who resides in the family, and presides at table; thus securing to the young ladies all the advantages of a French School. The table in the Dining Saloon for the French Scholars, is separate and apart from others.

#### REPORTS.

Weekly Reports, giving a full and candid statement of the recitations and deportment of every pupil for every day of duty in the term, are regularly read in the Chapel, in presence of all the Officers and Pupils; and twice a Session a written report is sent to parents or guardians.

#### FEES.

Board and Tuition, per scholastic year, about : \$165 00

Less or more according to the advancement of the pupil or the extra studies pursued.

SPECIFIC CHARGES PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department : \$12 00

Preparatory Department : 15 00

Collegiate Department, \$20 or 25 00

Vocal Music : 2 00

Matriculation : 1 00

Board, including Room, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Servants' Attendance, per Session, 60 00

MUSIC ON PIANO OR GUITAR, \$25 00

Use of Instrument : 5 00

Drawing : 10 00

Oil Painting : 20 00

French : \$10, \$12 50, and 15 00

Italian : 15 00

Spanish : 15 00

Payments, strictly in advance.

#### CLOTHING.

The Clothing of each young Lady must be distinctly marked with her name in full, otherwise, the Domestic Department is not held responsible. Every pupil must furnish her own towels and two table napkins. It is earnestly desired that parents will not allow their daughters to bring with them jewelry or any costly clothing, as neither of these can be worn by the boarding of this Institution. If the toilet has undue attention, successful study is impossible. To avoid this, and to teach lessons of frugality, the following regulations have been established:

1. No accounts shall be opened with any person, unless by the express direction of parent or guardian.

2. No pupil is permitted to go shopping unless accompanied by the Matron or one of the Teachers, who will superintend all purchases.

#### EXERCISE.

Mens sana in corpore sano has become almost an obsolete idea in female education. The mind cannot be sound unless the body is healthy, and any exercise

which is calculated to promote the latter necessarily adds vigor to the former. Accordingly, a certain amount of time every day is appropriated to walking in the open air, and calisthenic exercise in a large and beautiful hall most admirably adapted to that purpose.

#### MORAL TRAINING.

Every Sabbath morning the Boarding Pupils will have the benefit of Bible instruction; attend congregational worship in the forenoon, and a lecture in the afternoon. One of the Churches in the evening. Religious exercises, in which all the pupils engage, are held in the Chapel at the opening and closing of school.

#### HUNTSVILLE

Is everywhere distinguished for the refinement of its people, its beautiful atmosphere, its majestic scenery, and its mammoth Spring of crystal water. The locality ought always to be an important consideration with parents in selecting schools for their daughters. Although pupils may be prohibited from mingling in society, yet the surrounding objects which meet the eye, form deep and lasting impressions on youthful minds, that help not only to fashion their manners, but even their habits of thought. In consideration of this fact, Huntsville as a location for female schools is unsurpassed. The picturesque scenery of the mountains which girdle the beautiful valley on whose bosom it lies, added to the clean and handsome streets, the beautiful residences which crowd upon the view on every hand, to say nothing of the general refinement and elegance of the people, seems to set it apart as peculiarly adapted to female institutions.

August 15, 1855.—M.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

#### SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

##### LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST.

CLASS T.

To be Drawn August 22d, at the city of Montgomery.

When Prizes amounting to \$50,000.

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! \* \* \* And remember Every Prize Drawn at Each Drawing, and Paid When Due, WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

1 Prize of : \$15,000

1 " : 5,000

1 " : 4,000

1 " : 3,000

1 " : 2,000

1 " : 1,500

1 " : 1,000

1 " : 500 are : 5,000

10 " : 500 are : 5,000

10 " : 200 are : 2,000

10 " : 120 are : 1,200

25 " : 100 are : 2,500

501 Prizes in all, amounting to \$50,000.

Only TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS!

Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50.

SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager.

Montgomery, Ala.

August 15, 1855.

#### A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

For a Marvellous Age!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little organisms in the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment for more readily penetrates through any bone or flesh part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERI'SIPLEAS, SALT RHEUM, & SCORBUTIC HUMORS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scoury, Sores Ulcers, Scalds, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has traveled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and thus has been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most terrific eruptions now known by the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this Ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical Staff, in the worst cases of wounds and ulcers, and thus has been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

FILES AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed over the parts affected, and by others well following the printed directions, and others each pot.

Both this Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions  
Sore Legs  
Burns  
Sore Breasts  
Chapped hands  
Sore-heads  
Chilblains  
Sore-throats  
Fistulas  
Sores of all kinds  
Gout  
Sprains  
Lumbago  
Swelled Glands  
Mercurial Eruptions  
Swelled Joints  
Piles  
Ulcers  
Rheumatism  
Tettered Sores  
Salt Rheum  
Wounds of all kinds

\* \* \* Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Kots, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

\* \* \* Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

August 15, 1855.—uly.

#### University of Nashville. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on Monday, the 29th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

THOMAS H. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases prescribed for, and lectured upon, in presence of the Class.



## CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

### Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

### CHINCH PROOF.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

Feb. 8.

### To Bounty Land Claimants.

THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

### Money Wanted!!

All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.

A. G. & J. F. NUNNALLY.

April 3, 1855.

### A Large lot of good Pine Lumber

building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by

MORRIS, HICK & CO.

Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

### New Livery Stable.

The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

### PRICES.

Duggy and horse, per day \$2.00

Hack and two horses " 5 00

Single horse, or Duggy alone 1 00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for the who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

JAMES H. PRIVETT.

April 3, 1855.

### MARTIN W. WHEELER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

April 4, 1854.

### BENJ. A. BROOKS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 3, 1853.

### WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equidistant from the Atlantic and Georgia Railroad, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point.

Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

JAMES LOYD.

### LAW NOTICE.

SAMUEL H. LIKENS,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.

Feb. 6, '55.

### HUGH MONTGOMERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1852-1y.

### BOUNTY LAND.

THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services. Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.

Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,

Jacksonville, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY,

Centro, Ala.

March 20,

B. T. POPE,

Attorney at Law,

ABEVILLE, ALA.

## Heimbold's Genuine Pre-

parations.

### HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidney, Secretory, Stricture, Weakness, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution, and sapping the very vital fluids of life, and rendering you a cripple for life, this is the only remedy that will cure you, and restore you to health, and to the enjoyment of life.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the cunk and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and unlike other remedies, does not dry up the fluids of the system, but restores them to their natural state.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, and which is the cause of many of the most blighting diseases of the human system, can be cured by this infallible remedy. And as a medicine which will benefit every class of the human race, it is the only one that can be called a Cure and preventive.

HEIMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For Purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Scabs, and Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases, have been recovered in the incurable words of our Public Institutions which had for many years resisted every mode of treatment that could be devised. These cases furnish strong evidence of the efficacy of this medicine in eradicating some of the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already decayed.

NOTICE.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices: Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle, or 50 bottles for \$5.

Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, \$1 per bottle, or 50 bottles for \$5.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HEIMBOLD, Chemist, 221 Chestnut Street, near the Grand House, Philadelphia.

And of Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent, receive immediate attention.

June 26, 1855.—1y.

### COLLEGIATE

Cherokee Institute.

This second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854.

A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample room for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name, has undertaken to found here upon his own resources and at his own expense, an Institution worthy of the name of Female Education. The most careful and judicious selection of teachers has been made, and the most thorough and practical system of instruction has been adopted, to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this nation, and is responsible for the fact, that he is not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so called female Colleges of the day.

S. FORTNE, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

Mr. B. F. BANGLER, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

### Terms.

To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institution, without exception, and inclusive of washing, fuel, and lights, will be \$25.00 for the entire term of two years, or \$12.50 for the Spring term of six months, and \$10.00 for the Fall term of four months. Board in the College will be \$10.00 per month. Tuition in the College will be \$20.00 per year. French \$20.00 Drawing \$20.00 Spanish \$20.00 Greek and Latin \$20.00 Music \$20.00 for the Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charges will be \$10.00 for the Spring and \$10.00 for the Fall term.

S. FORTNE.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Linderkin of this city. Wm. Poole, Esq. of Cedar Town, Pa. Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala.

Aug. 29—1y.

### Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to prosecute their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

April 3, 1855.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 6th day of July, 1855, on the Estate of Sarah H. Likens dec'd. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Wm. B. TURNIPSEED, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

July 10, 1855.

## WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

### Cabinet Shop,

ON THE

Public Square, near the Brick Hotel,

where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.

J. G. D.

February 27, 1855—1y.

### NEW STAGE LINE

FROM

Guntersville to Jacksonville.

A Tri-weekly line of

four horse Post Coaches.

es is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga. via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad,) it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on the Railroad, and the route is daily to either of the above points. Whiteburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 20 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi, and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers: it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrive Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., arrive Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

Leave from Guntersville to Jacksonville, 36. To Talladega 29. Montgomery 34. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.

Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 26, 1854—1y.

### STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

Probate Court for said County.

Term, June 21st A. D. 1855.

That day came William Caruth and Caroline V. Smith, and Eudine I. Smith, minors heirs of Wm. F. Smith deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands belonging to said minors, lying in said county to wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth and west half of south east fourth section 27 township 13 range 11; east in the Coosa Land District, containing 280 acres more or less. It is therefore ordered that the 13th day of August next be set for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in Benton County, Ala., notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county on said Monday the 13th day of August next, to show cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court at office this 21st day of June, 1855.

A. WOODS,

Attest: Judge of Probate.

Wm. B. ALEXANDER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.

30,000 lbs. Prime Bacon now in store.

5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard now in store.

Deprge Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Lot.

Rome, Ga. May 22 1855

## House and Furniture

PAINTING.

THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

### Execute all Orders

for Painting, in the neatest, most reasonable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude.

All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.

REFERENCES.

Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.

T. L. Gies, Atlanta, do.

March 6, 1855

### To Merchants and Physicians!!

Atlanta Drug Store.

The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants & Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment, of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as soaps, Colognes, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

H. A. RAMSAY.

Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m.

\*Dahlgren Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican, Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southern, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

### Wool Carding.

The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool, in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burrs—at his old stand on creek, two miles above Morrisville.

J. W. EZELL.

April 3d, 1855.

### FEVER & AGUE

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of preparations of all kinds now scattered throughout the country, every one knows that of them all, not one in ten is worth anything. Knowing this to be the fact, we hesitate somewhat in introducing Champion's Pills to the Public. But that which is deserving patronage should receive it, and we thus introduce to your attention the merits of Champion's Ague Pills, which we do think worthy of public favor. They have now been before the people of the South and West for sixteen years, and we do not know of a single instance where they have failed to effect a standing cure when taken in sufficient quantity and according to the directions.

They also stand unrivalled in other fevers originating in the same causes, and are perfectly safe being entirely vegetable.

### Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills

as a Cathartic and general Physic, stand without a superior, acting by their different components upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, and are especially beneficial in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Sick Stomach, etc.; together with all that class diseases. Also entirely pure and positively vegetable.

### SOLD BY

Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

R. M. Dickson, Alexandria.

D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk.

Cunningham and Clark, Caloma.

and by agents at Gaylesville, Turkey Town, Dublin, and other places.

### WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F. M. SWYER & Co., Proprietors, Belleville, Ill.

Haviland Harral & Co. and Cohen and Co., Charleston.

Haviland, Risley and company, Augusta.

John Wright and company, New Orleans.

J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louisville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—6m.

### DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Higgin, McEwen & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

### Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

37, HAYNE ST.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 15, 1854.—1y.

### Jacksonville Male Academy.

J. H. CALDWELL, Principal.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 30th July next.

Terms the same as last session.

June 1, 1855.

## James A. McCampbell,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store

### DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

### Cabinet Making Business,

in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

Jan. 9, 1855.—y

### W. B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in partnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN T. THOMSON, THOMAS HAYDEN THOMASON & HAYDEN,



# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 36.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 29, 1855.

Whole No. 977

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-  
rearages are paid.

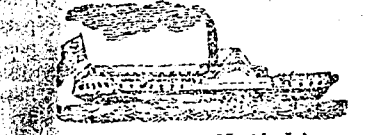
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the  
 foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

## Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New  
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. DEBUI.

3500 Tons. Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER.

2500 Tons. Commander.

JAMES ALGER, S. C. TRINER.

2500 Tons. Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN.

3500 Tons. Commander.

Leave Agents' Wharves every  
Wednesday and Saturday, af-  
ternoon, after the arrival of the  
boats from the South & West.

Time Steamships were built ex-  
actly for the line, and for safety, comfort,  
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.  
Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders,  
and the assurance of this line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having  
passage State Room accommoda-  
tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20 00.

Steerage, \$5 00.

September 7, 1854.

JACKSONVILLE  
CHEAP STORE.

TIFFS & ROWLAND.

WE are now in receipt of the  
Latest and most Fashionable

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Comprising every article neces-  
sary for Ladies' wear—Barrages,  
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,  
all kinds. A select stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Hats, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice  
selection of Watches and fine

JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance

GROCERIES,

such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,  
Sh, and every thing that can be  
called for in that line; all offered  
at prices as low as can be bought  
anywhere. You will find it your  
best to give us a call.

TIFFS & ROWLAND.

April 17, 1855.

ALBION STANFORD, J. ALBERT G. FISHER.

STANFORD & FISHER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

And General Dealers in

Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;

BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING,

BALE ROPE, WINES,

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

ROBIN, GEORGIA.

All kinds of Country Produce,  
Provisions, &c., bought and sold,  
received and sold on Commission.

REFERENCES.

Watt, McBurney & Co., Charleston.

J. Chaffee, Augusta.

and Williams, Augusta.

A. S. Bones & Co., Augusta.

May 29, 1855—15.

## POETRY.

### ARE THINE FOREVER.

Here is one of Tennyson's exquisite  
little lyrics. It is worthy of his pen, and  
few if any, save Tennyson, could have  
written it:

Sit down, sad soul, and count  
The moments flying;  
Come—tell the sweet amount  
That's lost, by sighing.  
How many smiles—a score?  
Then laugh and count no more,  
For day is dying!

Lie down, sad soul, and sleep,  
And no more measure  
The flight of time, nor weep  
The loss of leisure;  
But here, by this lone stream,  
Lie down with us and dream  
Of starry treasure!

We dream, do thou the same,  
We love forever,  
We laugh, yet few we shame,  
The gentle, never;  
Stay, then, till sorrow dies—  
Then hope and happy skies  
Are thine forever!

From Graham's Magazine.

HEROISM OF LABOR.

BY F. W. GRAYSON.

'Tis not him who, bribed by glory,  
Batting in a nation's eyes,  
Tempted with a name in story—  
Doth deals of true enterprise.

But 'tis him, the high, heroic  
Soul, that in a humbler strife—  
(Labor's fam'less, low-born strife—)  
Struggles for the means of life.

Struggles bravely—ne'er despairing,  
Conquering stern, opposing fate;  
Ever nobly, boldly bearing  
Up against a lowly state.

'Mid the carnage and the rattle—  
'Mid the stirring shout and cry—  
On the gory field of battle,  
Courage it may need to die.

But beneath a weight of trouble,  
None to cheer or relieve;  
Doomed with woe and want to struggle;  
'Tis a braver thing to live.

And the gallant heart that ever  
Fights its way in such a strife,  
Rising, by its stern endeavor,  
Higher in the scale of life;

Striving on and cheering others,  
Reaching nearer to the goal;  
Teaching its despairing brothers  
True success is in the soul;

In that soul of fixed defiance,  
'Gainst the worst that fate can do;  
In that soul of self-reliance,  
With each effort we renew—

Truly wins the hero's laurel,  
Triumphing for human kind,  
And his life's impressive moral  
Lives to sway the common mind.

Valor this no kings are knighting;  
Yet with toil his arm embowers;  
He for man a cause is fighting  
Worth a pyramid of crowns.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.]

Desperate Attempt to Es-  
cape.

AWFUL DEATH BY SUF-  
FOCIATION AND BURN-  
ING.

David Wright, who was confined in  
jail under conviction of murder in the  
first degree, committed about eight  
months ago, on the person of A. M.  
Robinson, Deputy Sheriff of this county  
and awaiting the sentence of the Court,  
which was set for to-day, set fire to his  
cell on Saturday night last, and burnt  
himself to death.

The facts elicited before the Coroner's  
inquest, are these:

On Saturday morning, the turnkey,  
Mr. J. M. Brooks, from causes which  
he deemed sufficient, discontinued all  
communication of the family and others,  
with him. When he visited the cell to  
carry Wright his breakfast, he found  
him much out of temper, and very ab-  
usive. When he visited him again in  
the evening to carry his supper, he found  
him in a much better mood, and before  
he left the cell, Wright asked to be for-  
given for what had passed in the morn-  
ing, and they parted, apparently with  
the best feelings. When Brooks was  
leaving, however, Wright remarked, he  
would make the place too hot to hold  
them to-night. It was so common oc-  
currence, though, for him to keep up  
a disturbance, often all night, that nothing  
was thought of the remark.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night  
he was heard to call out several times  
for Brooks, and not hearing from him,  
he called one of the watch; not hearing  
from either, he told them to go to hell.  
But it being such a common thing to be  
called up at various hours of the night,  
no attention was given.

In about fifteen minutes, however, af-  
ter he had ceased calling, a servant girl  
who slept in a room immediately under  
Wright's cell, came running out and  
stated that the room was on fire over-  
head. Attention was directed to it, and  
Mr. Brooks went immediately up, and

on opening the close shutter, he found  
the floor and mattresses on fire, the room  
hot beyond endurance, and Wright  
lying on the floor dead. The grate  
shutter was so hot that it could not be  
pulled open with the hand.

The room is about 16 by 18 feet, with  
about 6 foot ceiling, lined with pine  
boards about two inches in thickness.

The heat had drawn the resin freely from  
the walls and ceiling, and had set the  
ceiling immediately overhead on fire.

The room has but two openings, about  
twelve by thirty inches each. These  
apertures were closed by the prisoner, as  
is supposed, to prevent detection by the  
escape of smoke before his plans were  
matured.

When found, he had lying near his  
head, an instrument which resembled  
both a saw and a knife. It was made  
of a saw for cutting iron, and is about  
the size of the large end of a key hole  
saw, with the back ground sharp and to  
a point, evidently intended to saw off his  
fingers, and then, if necessary, cut his way  
through any force that might oppose his  
escape. When the cell around the leg  
was taken off, it was found that he had  
sawed it nearly in two, and it is supposed  
the heat of the fire, which was built  
near the spot where he was chained to  
the floor, became too hot for him to do  
more, and he was compelled to move  
his body as far from it as he could  
stretch himself in which position he died.

Had he succeeded in cutting off the  
clog, there is no doubt he would have  
given the alarm of fire, and when the  
door was opened, made an attempt to  
escape; and with the assistance of the  
aforesaid instrument, might have slayed  
his third man.

Wright had evidently put himself in  
trial for getting away. He had stripped  
off all his clothes but a pair of  
brown Holland pants, which were but-  
toned tight around him. With no shirt  
on, it would have been impossible for  
any one to hold on to him, and had he  
relieved himself of the incumbrance, as  
a shrewd man would have done, before  
he put the fire under way, he would have  
had little difficulty in making good his  
escape. However, there seems to have  
been a destiny about the man. On a  
former occasion he escaped from jail, and  
after being gone two months or more,  
was captured but little over 200 miles  
from home.

By the exertions of the firemen—who,  
together with the military, were prompt-  
ly on the spot—the flames were subdued  
before the jail building was materially  
damaged.

The present condition  
of China is a melancholy demonstra-  
tion of what conservatism may do  
for a family. The lowest round on  
the social ladder is occupied by the  
oldest living nation, a nation  
that claims to be the only civil-  
ized one. The poorer classes in the  
neighborhood of Hong Kong, are  
selling their children at 24 cents  
each. This price applies to girls  
of 7 to 10 years, and the purchaser  
must take them away at once and  
support them. They are chiefly  
employed as servants. Older  
girls being more, or to speak com-  
mercially, "we quote girls from 7  
to 10 years at 25 cents; 10 to 15  
years are more in demand, and  
can be had under \$70 to 100.

The Awakening of Gentiles.—It  
is not infrequently happens, in our  
human life, that the questions of  
others are suggestive to great  
minds and, like steel upon the flint,  
draw forth their inner light; at the  
same time revealing to their own  
souls the unknown treasures that  
lay in their hidden depths. But  
they give more than they receive;  
the outward suggestion only ex-  
cites to action their creative ener-  
gy; and men of reflective and re-  
ceptive, rather than creative  
minds, by inciting the latter to  
know and develop their vast re-  
sources, may not only learn much  
from their utterance, but also dif-  
fuse the streams which gush with  
overflowing fullness from these ab-  
undant well-springs.

JOE BLUNT'S FIRST GAME  
OF LOO.

Now Joe Blunt was a young  
man who had grown up with  
good teachings. (I'm just telling  
you as Uncle Joe used to tell it  
on himself.) Well, by hook or crook,  
or howsoever, he got "quarrel"  
with a set of wild fellows, and said  
they, "Joe, don't you want to know  
how to play loo?"

"And what's loo?" sez I.

"Why, Joe, a pretty little game  
at cards—can't lose anything at  
it. S'pose you try it, Joe, I know  
you knows how to play seven up,  
and we'll teach you how to play  
loo."

"Well," sez I, "I'll go it."

Now you see there was Dick  
Duke and John Duke, and great  
thick headed chap named Carter  
Weaver—so we sat down. I had  
about five dollars and they 'bout  
the same. We 'gan to play it at  
ten cent's and a quarter (you see  
I learnt it then, and I can tell it  
you straight), and 'fore long all

the change I had was up and then  
too. 'Twas my deal and I turned  
up the six of hearts—I shall never  
forget it—for trumps. I raised up  
my hand, and there, looking me  
right in the face, was the ace, king  
and queen: "Of course you tink  
the cakes then, Uncle Joe," sez I.

Let me tell you how 'twas. Sez I,  
"boys, it's no use of playing these  
pape's. I'm got it, sure." I was  
'bout raking down the stuff, when  
that swell-headed Carter Weaver  
sung out—"Hold on, Joe, my boy,  
you ain't got it yet; not so easy."

"How come I ain't?" says I.

"Play 'em out," says he, "and  
I'll show you."

"Same thing," sez I, and I pop-  
ped down the queen first, and he  
put down the ten spot (he called it  
jail windows.) Then I let him  
have the king, and he put down  
the nine spot—and said I, laugh-  
ing, "In course you can't beat the  
ace."

"There," said he, "this must be  
a foul deck, for darn me if I want  
just playing off on Uncle Joe, for  
I've got the ace of hearts myself!"  
holding down a card with his two  
thumbs on the ends—"It's right  
hard case, Joe, but you see my ace."

"Count the cards," said I.

"Count the cards," And I did  
count the cards, and 'twas all right,  
52 in there. "Well now, let's all  
take down the pot," says Carter,  
"a d divide equaly."

"All right," sez I, and so little  
did I know then 'bout the things  
that I expected that that scoundrel,  
Carter Weaver, had the tray of  
hearts between his thumbs. When  
I think of Carter Weaver's ace, I  
can't help laughing at my green-  
ness, but when boys I'm some-  
new—that is, folks tells me so.

Well I vowed I git even with  
that crab, Carter Weaver, so one  
court day I puts at Carter for a  
game of loo. Of course he said  
"yes," for he 'spected to pluck me  
again. So we sat at it, Carter and  
me, and two other boys, and af-  
ter a while we got at a smashing  
loo. I kept my eye on Carter and  
saw him crip the ace of clubs,  
and lay it on his knee, and pretty  
soon he got the king and queen  
very neat deal up comed a fifth  
for trumps, and Carter knocked  
the table hard for a stand. "Well,"  
said he, "such cards as these is  
like stealing your money, boys."

"I'll stand," said I, and I slipped  
my hand onto Carter's knee and  
took off the ace, king, and queen,  
and put my hand in its place. I  
watched Carter, and he quietly  
put his hand down and took up the  
other. Carter had the lead, and  
with a broad grin on his ugly face,  
sez he, "Come to this one—play-  
ing from the back—and down  
came the deuce of hearts and I  
mounted it with the queen of  
trumps. You ought to have just  
seen Carter's face then; it looked  
as long as a garden rail; and  
here's the ace and king too," sez  
I, raking down the pouter. Carter  
looked all round the table, said  
he, dryly, "Gentlemen, I'm goin'  
to quit, there's cheating goin' on  
here."

"I thought so, too, Carter,"  
said I, "when you found them two  
aces of hearts in that pack last  
week."

"Let's play on," said one of the  
other boys. "No, believe not,"  
sez Carter and he left looking as  
huffy as an old maid.

Now boys didn't I gather old  
Carter that pop! And we all used  
to tell Uncle Joe that he did sure  
and he'd take a few whiffs at his  
pipe and leave us with our game.

--Spirit of the Times.

SWORN OFF.—Shuman, of the  
Syracuse Journal, has fore sworn  
the use of tobacco henceforth and  
forever. He says: We had smok-  
ed until our nervous system was  
like a fiddle—strung—until we  
had become as weak as a child, as  
miserable as a constant headache  
and headache could make us, and  
as wild-brained as a drunken poet.  
We were smoking our nervous  
system into fidgets; our corporal  
frame was reduced to skin and  
bones; and our mental machinery  
was becoming disordered and un-  
manageable. The habit cost us not  
a little suffering, and about two  
dollars a week, hard cash. We  
swore off, and stopped it—have  
not smoked a whiff since—feel bet-  
ter, and are growing fat and strong.  
We pronounce the use of tobacco a  
great vice, and advise all our  
friends young, old or middle aged  
to stop the use thereof, at once  
and forever.

At a place called Rattlesnake,  
Pike Co., Pa., a man has caught  
and "barrelled" thirty-six rattles-  
nakes.

From the Presbyterian Critic for July.

## A LETTER TO HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS FROM MASSA-  
CHUSETTS: OCCASIONED BY HIS ANTI-  
SLAVERY DISCOURSE IN NIBLO'S THEA-  
TRE.

SIR.—I have read with great atten-  
tion a discourse of yours published in the  
New York Tribune of the 18th of May,  
which, according to the statements of  
that paper, was pronounced at Niblo's  
Theatre, in the City of New York, a few  
days before, to an immense and deli-  
cately assembled of the people. I will  
add that it is my habit to read carefully  
whatever I find in the newspapers of the  
day, proceeding from you. For I ob-  
serve in what falls from you, a more se-  
rious conviction, a deeper tincture of  
scholarship, a larger intelligence, and a  
more earnest manliness, than I have been  
able to discover in the utterances of  
those who seem to enjoy your confidence,  
and share your labors. It is no disparage-  
ment to you, personally to add, that  
representing the Commonwealth of Mas-  
sachusetts, sitting in the seat of Daniel  
Webster, discussing of the duty of the  
Northern States on the most dangerous  
topic of our day, and pleading eloquently  
for the Necessity, Practicality and  
Dignity, of an enterprise whose success is  
the ruin of the country—our words have  
for all considerate men, an interest and  
an importance which all your high  
qualities would fail to impart to them, if  
you spoke as a private citizen. It may  
be possible, also, that the words of a  
private person like myself and a total  
stranger to you, by connecting them-  
selves with the stirring and dangerous  
words spoken by you from the great po-  
sition you have won, may obtain an  
audience, which, but for that, it were  
little to expect for them. And you will  
self, perhaps, admit, that I have some-  
what to say worthy of serious consid-  
eration, and that my life-long connection  
in many forms with most of the topics  
you discuss, entitles me, without undue  
presumption, to give utterance to some  
of the thoughts excited by your dis-  
course.

Allow me, sir, to utter in one  
sentence, the substance of my whole  
thought touching the madness of the  
times, are—a great people, with a glo-  
rious mission set before us. More than  
twenty millions of us—with whose des-  
tiny of three or four millions of blacks is  
carefully combined. One way or other  
we must solve their destiny, and we must  
avoid it. But, the madness is, that every  
seven white Americans must needs at-  
tack each other's throats concerning the  
fate of one black African! Is there no  
solution of the problem of their destiny  
and ours, but that solution which de-  
stroys us, without benefiting them?

And can statesmen such as I do not see  
sufficient reason to doubt you are—and  
patriots such as I have not the heart to  
deny you to be,—find no better solution  
of this terrible problem—no nobler issue  
of our sublime purpose, than mutual de-  
struction by the men of the South, for  
the sake of the African slaves, scattered  
thinly over the continent? Are we not  
able to bear through, by our invincible  
strength, even such a parasite as this  
black race, carrying them forward far  
beyond any thing they could have  
reached without us, and yet mounting  
up ourselves far beyond anything they  
may ever reach? Shame upon every  
American statesman and every Ameri-  
can patriot, who is insensible to the glo-  
ry of such a result! Infamy to every  
one, who conspires to defeat it!

And yet, sir, you an American Sena-  
tor, speaking in the name of the great  
Commonwealth in whose bosom stands  
Bunker Hill, and sitting in the seat of  
the great Statesman and Patriot who  
saw no hope for public liberty, higher  
than that which rests upon the Union  
of the States; you an American Sena-  
tor, who have studied the past and who  
fear God, allow yourself to bring the  
whole force of your character, position  
and your great gifts, to bear directly  
upon the point at which alone it is pos-  
sible to wreck the country, and to  
destroy us all together! The very mad-  
ness of the time assumes in you, its  
most frantic aspect; and you openly  
avow, that slavery in America is a wrong  
so grievous and unquestionable, that it  
should not be allowed to continue, nay,  
that it should cease to exist at once,—  
nay, that a wrong so transcendent, so  
odious, so direful, must be encountered  
wherever it can be reached, and battle  
must be continued without truce or  
compromise, until the field is entirely  
won. Such are your words: profound-  
ly eloquent—unspeakably frank!

Now, sir, this means, neither more  
nor less, than the edge of the sword.—  
Lay aside the rhetoric, and the simple  
sense is, grape and canister, cold steel  
and stricken battle. Believe me, Mr.  
Sumner, when I state two facts, one of  
which I know better than you do, and  
the other, which you ought to know,  
better perhaps than I do. The fact,  
which I know better than you do, is, that  
whenever the very faintest indication  
of the settled purpose of the men of the  
North to follow your advice becomes  
apparent to the men of the fifteen slave  
States of this Union—a million of ar-  
med men will be ready to receive you  
and your followers; and if you come not  
speedily, thereafter to execute your threats  
your coming will not be waited for;—  
but they will seek you on the soil where  
you now vainly suppose no danger will

ever come. The fact which you ought  
to know better than I do is, that after  
two or three hundred thousand men are  
arrayed in battle, on each side, it makes  
no sort of difference, as to the probable  
result, whether one or the other party  
has the greater reserve of physical force,  
left out of battle: because, after two or  
three hundred thousand fighting men, in  
the present state of the art of war—eve-  
rything depends merely on brains. The  
sum of these two facts is very clear:  
namely, if the North wants to settle the  
slavery question by the edge of the  
sword, the North is in a very fair way  
to be perfectly gratified; and when she  
gets what she wants, there is at least an  
exceeding great probability that the  
North will see reason to change her  
mind very materially, as to the wisdom  
of that method of settling the question.

Moreover, let it not escape your atten-  
tion, that many circumstances aggravate  
the conduct of the men of the North,  
and exasperate the hearts of the men of  
the South, in this whole business: all of  
them tending to strengthen us, and to  
weaken you, at every stage of the blood-  
y struggle to which you are driving the  
country. For, in the first place, let  
slavery be all that you assert it to be,—  
the time is long past when it was either  
honest, wise, or patriotic, for you to take  
that ground even in an argument having  
merely ordinary political bearings, much  
less in one looking to bloodshed and con-  
quest. All that was settled between us  
before the old confederation was formed;  
it was settled again in the common glory  
of our great Revolution; it was settled  
again in the Federal Constitution. I say  
nothing about the unspeakable folly of  
arguing as a statesman, that a slave  
State and a free State cannot tolerate  
each other in one confederacy, supposing  
the question to be now for the first  
time considered. What I say is, that it  
is no longer possible for the men of the  
North to open that question, without  
revolution, and without disloyalty to ev-  
ery national act and movement of our  
past history; and what I mean is, that  
they cannot do this, without so weaken-  
ing and disgracing themselves, and so  
strengthening and ennobling us,—that  
God, posterity, fortune, and the hearts  
of the combatants, must feel the effects  
of the opposite conduct and position of  
the parties. To which add, in the sec-  
ond place, that this conduct of the men  
of the North, besides being a base polit-  
ical afterthought,—is a deliberate breach  
of faith, cemented by the blood of our  
fathers, a sacrilegious sacrifice of those  
and blood, for those ends, and those  
and crime,—without any new circum-  
stance or additional reason, for so atro-  
cious a perfidy against nature and a-  
gainst pledged truth. Add, again, in  
the third place, the atrocity of that state  
of heart in which the North passes this  
bloody arbitrament, under the settled  
belief that she risks nothing thereby,  
and that she risks every thing; and the  
fervor of that state of soul, in which the  
South, roused by so much insult, injus-  
tice and danger, really does risk all, with  
a sublime purpose, to the last man, to  
win all. And then, in the fourth place,  
add the sort of conviction, with which  
the two parties thus mutually range  
themselves in the deadly strife; and if  
you be as wise as you are eloquent,  
you may comprehend, what as yet you  
seem to have wholly overlooked—name-  
ly, the settled confidence of the entire  
slave States, that they are fully able to  
make the men of the North regret that  
ever they broke constitutions, and for-  
got ancestral ties, and outraged national  
obligations, in order to ruin ten millions  
of the most elevated race on the face of  
the earth, upon the hazard—if not the  
pretext—of benefiting a third part  
of that number, of one of the most de-  
graded races in the world. You will have  
battle,—and that without truce or com-  
promise,—and that whenever you can  
reach us,—and that until the field is en-  
tirely won? For my part, sir, I would  
gladly shun that battle; gladly give my  
blood to arrest it, if it were begun.—  
But mingles with this profound dread of  
shedding my brother's blood, not one  
apprehension of the conflict. For who  
ever lives to see that battle fought, will  
see one more example added to the mul-  
titudes which thereby crowd the annals  
of mankind, that they who boast them-  
selves when they gird their harness on,  
are apt enough to wait when they come  
to put it off.

So far then you may perceive, that ac-  
cording to the fixed and unanimous  
conviction of the fifteen Commonwealths  
you propose to conquer, your whole  
North if it were united at any time,  
could no more do that deed, than it  
could make a world; and that, unless it  
were utterly lost to every glorious in-  
spiration of the past, and every sacred  
impulse struggling for birth in all true  
hearts, the North would no more think  
of making such an attempt upon such  
pretexts as you array,—even if those  
pretexts were all true and real,—than it  
would think of paricide followed by self  
murder. But, sir, I beg you to consider  
what I shall add to show that these  
pretexts are neither true nor real.

The very foundation of your discourse,  
as you distinctly stated, is the grand  
principle, universal, as you assert, in the  
law of slavery, that man, created in the  
image of God, is divested of his human  
character, and declared to be a mere  
chattel. Now Mr. Sumner, you cannot  
fail to be aware, that both parts of this  
statement are absolutely untrue; and  
by consequence your whole plea for our  
conquest, is based on a double, perfid-  
ious quibble. There is not a single  
Slave State in the Union, whose laws di-  
vest the slave of his human character.—  
There is not a single one, whose laws  
declare a slave to be a mere chattel.—  
No doubt, many of the rights which I  
believe with you, to be inherent to hu-  
man nature, are wholly incompatible  
with any state of slavery. No doubt, if  
slavery exists at all, the right of prop-  
erty thus recognized by the local law,  
may be made analogous to the right  
one has to a chattel, just as it may be  
to the right one has to fealty. But you  
have far too much sense and knowledge  
not to know, that these are widely dif-  
ferent truths, from the abominable un-  
truths upon which your whole discourse  
proceeds. Do you not perfectly under-  
stand, that every slave State in the Union  
shapes its entire slave code, upon the  
grand truths that a slave is not a  
mere chattel, and that his human char-  
acter is not divested? Do you not know,  
that by the universal law of slav-  
ery, the slave is held to innumerable







# AUCTION.

**COME, ALL HANDS.**  
The subscriber, being desirous of winding up his business, will offer for sale, his entire stock of Dry Goods—Cantery, hardware, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, Drugs, Crockery, Trace chains, Hats of all kinds—with many other articles, which he proposes to sell on a credit of 6 months, for all sums over \$3. The sale to commence Friday before the first Saturday in October, and continue Saturday and Monday, if necessary.

Also, at the same time and place, Dr. N. P. Reeves will offer his Commodious Store House and Lot, containing one and a quarter acres, with a Corn House, Stable, etc., on the same.

Furthermore, I take this method of requesting all who are indebted to me for 1853, and 1854, to come and settle with note or Cash, as they know that I have been as indulgent, as the times have been oppressive. A word to the wise is sufficient.

**PRIER REEVES.**  
Delta, 20th August, 1855.  
The Jacksonville Republican, copy once and forward account as above.

By Authority of the State of Alabama.

## SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY.

### LOTTERY.

**GRAND SCHEME FOR SEIT.**

**CLASS U.**

To be Drawn Sept. 13, at the city of Montgomery.

When prizes amounting to \$30,000 DOLLARS.

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme!

Remember Every Prize Drawn at Each Drawing, and Paid When Due, WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

1 Prize of : : : \$7,000

1 " : : : 5,000

1 " : : : 2,000

1 " : : : \$1,000 and 2,000

5 " : : : 500 and 2,500

10 " : : : 200 and 2,000

15 " : : : 100 and 1,500

75 " : : : 50 and 8,000

120 " : : : 25 and 2,000

251 Prizes, in all, amounting to \$30,000

Only TEN THOUSAND Numbers.

Tickets \$5; Halves \$2 50;

Quarters \$1 25.

SAM SWAN, Agent & Manager.

Montgomery, Ala.

August 29, 1855.

## GUARDIAN'S SALE

### Valuable Land.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Benton County, Ala. made on the 13th day of August, 1855, the undersigned, as Guardian for the minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith, deceased, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the residence of Wm. Carmichael, on Monday the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the following described Land, to-wit: The east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 13, range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 23, township 13, range 12, also the north east quarter of the south east fourth and west half of the south east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11, East in the Coosa Land District, containing 230 acres more or less.

Said Land will be sold on credit of Twelve months with interest from date, note and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

Wm. CARMICHAEL, Guardian, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

### Benton County.

Taken up and posted before Benj. A. Brooks Esq., by Jacob Adolph, a certain Bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, shod before, some saddle marks, also some marks of the collar, about Eight years old appraised at Eighty Dollars, this August 23rd 1855.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

## LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, the tract of Land whereon he now resides, eight miles south of Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of the Steam Mill and Rail Road, containing

**220 Acres,**

In a good state of cultivation, with tolerable good dwelling and out houses. There are several never-failing springs on the place, and an abundance of stock water. There are also indications of what is supposed to be valuable metals, lead, silver, or something else, specimens of which can be seen at this office. Twelve months credit will be given on one half the purchase money—500 bushels of corn, a quantity of fodder, and some stock hogs and cattle would also be sold if desired. Those who want a bargain would do well to call and examine the place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.

Aug. 29, 1855.

## Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described land, to-wit: the north west quarter of Section 14, township 13, range eight, containing 160 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place.

By virtue of two executions issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, one in favor of S. P. Hudson, and one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the north east fourth of the north east quarter section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 40 acres; and the south west fourth of the south east quarter section 15 township 14, range 9, also the west half of the north east fourth section 22, township 14, range 9, containing 80 acres, levied on as the property of said Boozer, to satisfy said executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place.

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Hudson & Stokes and against Henry Boozer, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the west half of the south west quarter section 6, township 13, range 9, levied on as the property of said Boozer, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place.

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Matthew Hicks and against Anderson McLeary, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the north west fourth of the south west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres; the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres, and the north east fourth of north west fourth of section 7, township 14, range 12, 40 acres, levied on as the property of said McLeary, to satisfy said execution.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place.

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. Carmichael, on Monday the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the following described Land, to-wit: The east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 13, range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 23, township 13, range 12, also the north east quarter of the south east fourth and west half of the south east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11, East in the Coosa Land District, containing 230 acres more or less.

Said Land will be sold on credit of Twelve months with interest from date, note and approved security will be required for the purchase money.

Wm. CARMICHAEL, Guardian, &c.

Aug. 29, 1855.

## STATE OF ALABAMA.

### Benton County.

Taken up and posted before Benj. A. Brooks Esq., by Jacob Adolph, a certain Bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, both hind feet white, shod before, some saddle marks, also some marks of the collar, about Eight years old appraised at Eighty Dollars, this August 23rd 1855.

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## LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale on accommodating terms, the tract of Land whereon he now resides, eight miles south of Jacksonville, and within 3 miles of the Steam Mill and Rail Road, containing

**220 Acres,**

In a good state of cultivation, with tolerable good dwelling and out houses. There are several never-failing springs on the place, and an abundance of stock water. There are also indications of what is supposed to be valuable metals, lead, silver, or something else, specimens of which can be seen at this office. Twelve months credit will be given on one half the purchase money—500 bushels of corn, a quantity of fodder, and some stock hogs and cattle would also be sold if desired. Those who want a bargain would do well to call and examine the place.

Wm. L. BROWNING.

Aug. 29, 1855.

## IRON WORKS.

THE subscribers have bought J. M. Moore's interest in the Cane Creek Iron Works, and have made, and are still making, large improvements on the Furnace and Machinery.

We are now prepared to make Hollow ware, DOG IRONS, GIN GEARS, and MILL MACHINERY generally.

Such as Cranks,

Wing Gudgeons,

Concave Gudgeons,

Rolls, Ways, Rock,

and Pinions.

Nutheads, and Saw Mill Irons of all sorts for WATER MILLS.

Also, heavy Gearing for Mills, and Light Gear for Smelters, Bolts, and Elevators, Spindles, Balance Irons, and Drivers, Couplings, and Pulleys, and can have them all turned and fitted up ready for use.

Also Morris' celebrated

Cast Iron Water Wheels.

For Factories, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cotton Gins, &c. also, Hotchkiss' and Centervent, water wheels.

IRON Columns, Braces, and Crops, Window Sills, and Linels, Balustrades, Window Wrights, Cellar Grates, &c.

Particular attention paid to the getting up Patterns.

Country Produce, such as Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, &c. taken in payment.

Forty or Fifty industrious laboring men can have EMPLOYMENT here at all times.

Address, GOODE MORRIS & Co. Montgomery, Benton Co., Ala.

Aug. 22, 1855.—47

## Land for Sale.

The undersigned will offer for sale before the Court

house-door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) a valuable tract of Land, containing 254 acres, lying seven miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry Road, known as the Carroll place. There is about 140 acres cleared, tolerable buildings, good Cotton Gin and out buildings—three sets of buildings for settlement, all convenient to good water—the soil is good, and lies well for improvement.

A bargain will be given in the above described land. It will be sold on a credit until the 25th December next, for the first Five hundred dollars, and 12 months from that time for the remainder of the purchase money.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR.

Aug. 22, 1855.

## COMMITTEE

To the Jail at Jacksonville, Benton County Ala. on the 20th day of August, 1855, before W. C. Price, Esq., a Negro man who calls his name Jacob, and says he belongs to Robert Williams, of Marion County, Ala. Said negro man is about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet seven inches in height, black complexion.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, pay charges, and prove property, by some disinterested person, and take him away or he will be dealt with as the statute in such cases provides.

A. BROWN, Sheriff &c.

Aug. 22, 1855.

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of six alias f. fas. from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of W. H. Beach, Townsend, Crane & Co., T. M. Horsey & Co., Haral Hare & Co., and Isaac, Hyde & Clark, and against Joseph T. Hammett, S. B. Ferguson, and John Hammett, I will sell before the Court House-door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in September next, the following named property, to-wit: One Wagon, one Yoke of Oxen, and one Mare and Two year old Colt, sold as the property of Hammett & Ferguson to satisfy the executions.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 22, 1855.

Also at the same time and place.

By virtue of one execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of A. H. Miller and against Uriah Nipper, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described land, to-wit: as lies north of Tallahassee creek, containing 45 acres; also the south west fourth of section 5, township 13, range 6, containing 36 acres. Also Fraction 1 of section 5, township 13, range 6, containing 39 acres, levied on as the property of said Nipper to satisfy said f. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 29, 1855.

Also at the same time and place.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, in favor of Jesse Moses, against Timothy Nipper and John Allen. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 32, township 14, range 6, containing 36 acres. Also Fraction 1 of section 5, township 13, range 6, containing 39 acres, levied on as the property of said Nipper and Allen to satisfy said f. fa.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

Aug. 29, 1855.

## Coroner's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, in favor of A. Brown, Ex. officio, administrator of the Estate of A. McDaniel, dec'd. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court house-door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the following described Land to-wit: The east half of the south west quarter of section 19, township 13, range 7, eighty acres; levied on as the property of Benjamin McDaniel, to satisfy said execution.

GEORGE WEIR, Coroner, of Benton County.

Aug. 22, 1855.

## Bounty Land.

The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

He can be found at all times, during business hours at S. P. Hudson's counting room.

April 8, 1855.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LAND.

We will offer for sale on Friday the 5th day of October next, at the late residence of Elizabeth Crozier deceased, the tract of Land whereon the said deceased resided at the time of her death, containing 400 acres, of which there is about one hundred and sixty acres cleared and in a state of cultivation, a good two story Dwelling, and out houses, good spring water convenient; apple and peach Orchards. Said Land is situated 14 miles below White Plains, on the road leading from White Plains to Talladega. Also one Town Lot in the Town of White Plains, known and described as Lot No. 4, according to the original plan of said Town, on which there is a Dwelling and good out houses. Said Lot to be sold on 12 months time, and approved security will be required of the purchaser for purchase money.

JAMES LEE, E. S. SIMONS, Executors.

Aug. 22, 1855.

## University of Nashville.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 29th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday of October.

A full Preliminary Course of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinic has been established in connection with the University, at which operations are performed, and cases presented for, and lectured upon, in presence of the Class.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is \$105. Matriculation Fee, (paid once only) \$5. Practical Anatomy, \$10. Graduation Fee, \$25.

Good Boarding can be procured at about \$3 per week.

Further information can be obtained by addressing

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, Chancellor of the University, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15, 1855.

## Medical College of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, July 6th, 1855.

## The Twenty-Fourth Course

of Lectures in this Institution will commence the first Monday in November next.

**FACULTY:**

Anatomy—G. M. NEWTON, M. D.

Surgery—L. A. DUGAS, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—A. MEANS, M. D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Med. Jurisprudence—L. P. GARVIN, M. D.

Obstetrics and diseases of Women and Infants—J. A. EVE, M. D.

Physiology and Pathological Anatomy—H. V. M. MILLER, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine—L. D. FORD, M. D.

Surgical, Comparative and Microscopical Anatomy—H. F. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy—R. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Assistant Demonstrator—S. B. SIMMONS, M. D.

Professor to Professor of Surgery—J. HARRIS, M. D.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered regularly at the City Hospital, and ample opportunities will be afforded for the study of Practical Anatomy.

Fees for the entire Course : : \$10 00

Matriculation Ticket (to be taken once) : : : : 50

For further particulars, apply to G. M. NEWTON, Dean.

July 24, 1855.—2m.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.

## FOOT GAINES ACADEMY.

### LOTTERY.

**GRAND SCHEME FOR SEPTEMBER.**

**Class 6.**

To be Drawn September 3d, 1855 in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

**\$50,000**

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! \* \* \* \* \* and remember every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due without deduction!

1 Prize of : : : \$12,000

1 " : : : 5,000

1 " : : : 3,000

1 " : : : 2,000

1 " : : : 1,500

1 " : : : 1,200

1 " : : : 1,100

5 " : : : \$1,000 and 5,000

10 " : : : 400 and 4,000

10 " : : : 150 and 1,500

12 " : : : 120 and 1,440

20 " : : : 100 and 2,000

403 Prizes in all, amounting to \$70,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS.

Tickets \$5, Halves \$4, Quarters \$2.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager.

Atlanta, Georgia.

Aug. 15, 1855.

## Bascom Female Institute, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Rev. G. M. EVERHART, A. M. President.

The Fall Term of the above Institute will open on the first Monday in September with its arrangements fully completed, and its Faculty well selected.

## THE EDIFICE

Is a magnificent structure, pronounced by many, the largest and most beautiful building in the State. It is 104 feet long, 32 wide, and three stories high, with two fronts, having a noble double colonnade on either, that gives a commanding appearance to the whole establishment. The elegant finish of the inside work, and the capaciousness of the chapel, the halls, corridors, recitation rooms, drawing rooms, chambers, and domestic apartments, are not surpassed by any Literary Institution, North or South. Moreover, the chambers have dressing rooms attached as large as ordinary sized bed rooms. The pitch of the first story is 12, the second 16, and the third 14 feet; and the whole is so admirably ventilated that one atmosphere can pervade the entire building. The pure and fresh air which may float freely through every portion of the house, renders it, in Summer, not only a guarantee against disease from local causes, but a cool and delightful retreat; and in the Winter no dwelling can be rendered more comfortable. That portion of the building appropriated to School purposes is arranged as follows: A Chapel 50 by 50, with 16 feet ceiling, is devoted to Religious Exercises, Lectures, Concerts, and Commencements. A large room 44 by 21, furnished with seats and desks, is used by the Primary and Preparatory Departments; and four rooms each 22 by 21, provided with elegant chairs and suitable tables, are appropriated to the College Classes, giving each an apartment of its own for both study and recitation; the Teachers' exchange rooms instead of the Classes—a plan which, while it economizes time, prevents a vast deal of confusion.

## APPARATUS, ETC.

The School has just been furnished with superior apparatus for illustrating Natural Science, including an astronomical telescope, of great focal length, with one terrestrial and three celestial lenses. A splendid set of Chandeliers has also been ordered for the Chapel and Halls, thus adding brilliancy and beauty to its public occasions. Lectures and Experiments on Natural Science will be regularly given.

## DIPLOMAS

Are awarded to pupils who have passed satisfactory examinations on the prescribed Course of Study.

## MUSIC

The Professor of Music is one of the most eminent teachers and performers in the South, and a more elegant and costly variety of instruments cannot be found in any Institution than that which belongs to the Music Department in this.

## PAINTING, ETC.

With respect to this Department, it is proper to say, that as an evidence of art skill as an artist, the Teacher has taken within the past year, the highest premiums at two important Fairs in Massachusetts.



